REGISTERED No. 61—1871.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,224.—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, APRIL 4, 1872. SUBSCRIPTION IN ADVANCE { FOR A YEAR .....Rs. 42 } Including { FOR SIX MONTHS.. ...Rs. 24 } Postage.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, in advance, for Town and Country, are now on the following reduced scale :—

One Year, in advance	Rs. 42
Half Year „	„ 24
Three Months „	„ 14
One Month „	„ 5

For a Weekly Subscription, in advance, of Rs. 1-8-0, the *Gazette* is now delivered each morning at any address in town, or posted free to any address Up-country.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First Insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do	„ 4 8
Third do	„ 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	„ 0 2½ As.

per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

☞ Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—RUPEE 1.

ALL CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship PATNA, 1,132 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander G. Reyn, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 6th April 1872, at 2 P.M.

April 1872.		April 1872.
Leave BOMBAY 6	Leave Tuticorin	14
„ Ratnagherry 7	„ Colombo	15
„ Vingorla 8	„ Galle	16
„ Carwar 8	„ Negapatam	19
„ Mangalore 9	„ Madras	21
„ Cannanore 10	„ Coconada	23
„ Tellicherry 10	„ Visagapatam	24
„ Calicut 11	„ Bimlipatam	24
„ Beypore 11	„ Gopalpore	25
„ Cochin 12	„ False Point	26
„ Allepey 13	Arrive CALCUTTA	28

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherries District, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut or Beypore and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta can remain the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussora, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every fortnight to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MOHAMMERAH, and BUSSORAH.

The Steam-ship INDIA, 1,019 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander R. L. TENNER, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 12th April 1872, at noon.

April 1872.		May 1872.
Leave BOMBAY 12	Leave BUSSORAH	1
„ Kurrachee 17	„ Arrive Fao	1
„ Guadur 17	„ Do.	2
„ Muscat 19	„ Linga	4
„ Bunder Abba 21	„ Bunder Abbas	10
„ Linga 22	„ Muscat	12
„ Bushire 25	„ Guadur	14
„ Fao 27	Leave Kurrachee	16
Arrive BUSSORAH 29	Arrive BOMBAY	20

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY from January 26th, at noon.

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 70 H. P., Commander J. GAVIN, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 5th April, 1872, at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH RUSSIA, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE RUSSIAN STEAM NAVIGATION, TRADING, and ODESSA RAILWAY COMPANY have established a REGULAR SERVICE between ODESSA and ROSTOFF.

In accordance with the above Notice, the Steam-ship NACHIMOFF, 400 Horse Power, 2,210 tons, Captain FORTOUNOFF, has left Odessa for Bombay, on the 23rd instant, and is expected here about the 15th of next month. She will be followed by the new first-class steamer AKSAI, Captain WITT, leaving Odessa about the 7th of April next.

Cargo taken for Constantinople, Aden, all Continental Ports in general, London and Liverpool.

Shippers to Russia are informed that from the 27th February 1871 a direct Goods Service by Rail has been established between Odessa, Moscow, and Rostoff, at greatly reduced rates.

For Freight and Passage apply to

H. BOMANJEE, TOUCHE, & Co.,
Agents, Russian Steam Nav. Trading, and Odessa Ry Co.

Bombay, 23rd March 1872.

"WILSON LINE."

LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

OTHELLO, 20TH MAY.

THIS Magnificent New Steamer, A 1 8 Years, 2,500 Tons Register, 1,000-Horse Power Effective, built expressly for the Indian Trade, will be despatched from Bombay about the 2d May. The OTHELLO has splendid Cabin accommodation amidships, and a spacious and airy saloon, 40 by 20 feet on the Upper Deck, with an overhanging Poop all round, over the after section of the main saloon. Everything has been done in the building of this steamer for the comfort and health of Passengers, she is well ventilated, has a separate Hospital with a skilled Surgeon, Special sleeping Cabins, Bath Rooms, Smoking House, Piano, &c.

First Class	Rs. 500
Second Class	„ 300

Early application for Passage should be made to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

N.B.—The following Steamers of the WILSON LINE will also have despatch about the dates named :—

THOMAS WILSON	About 20th April.
PALERMO	„ „
URGINO	„ „
WALAMO	„ 12th May.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH AUSTRALIA.

THE PEninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Steam-ships will be despatched for the above Ports on the 6th April, 1872, at 4 P.M.

Steam-ship	Destination
ASSAM	Direct for Melbourne.
CALEDONIA	Direct for Sydney.
CHINA	Direct for Melbourne.
ORIENTAL	Direct for Sydney.

Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before noon, on Saturday, the 6th April.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

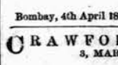
On Tuesday, the 9th April, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. TRAVANCORE, (1,900 tons and 400 H.P.), Captain C. H. RAMSLEY, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras, Calcutta, and Australia.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before noon, on Saturday, the 6th April.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, MELBOURNE AND SYDNEY, ON SATURDAY, THE 6TH APRIL, AT 5 P.M., FROM MAZAGON.



THE P. & O. Company's S.S. BARODA (1,874 Tons, and 450 H.P.), Captain D. REDDOLDSON, will be despatched as above, calling at Galle. For Freight or Passage apply to

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Superintendent, P. & O. Company.

FOR CLEANING PLATE USE GODDARD'S PLATE POWDER.

(NON-MERCURIAL.)

This Powder has obtained a reputation throughout the United Kingdom and the Colonies altogether unequalled by any article ever introduced for Cleaning Plate.

See the recommendations of more than 580 LEADING FIRMS which accompany each box. Sold by Chemists, Ironmongers, &c., and by

THE INVENTOR,
J. GODDARD, Leicester.

AGENTS FOR BOMBAY—MESSRS. TREACHER & Co.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.
No. 4, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and richly open carved Blackwood Household Furniture, best Plated, Rich Crockery and Glassware, Piano, Carriages, Horses, &c. at Marine Lines, Esplanade.

On TUESDAY the 16th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his residence at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, &c., the property of Surgeon Major Gilbert.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, Best Plated, Rich Crockery and Glassware, a Full-toned Grand Square Piano by Soundy & Co., a strong English-built Dog-cart, a powerful Grey Horse, &c., at Malabar Hill.

On TUESDAY, the 23rd instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his Residence at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, &c., the property of L. A. Watkins, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

WEEKLY SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 6th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a large quantity of Grey and Coloured Piece Goods, &c., &c.

An invoice of single and double Iron Bedsteads, and Children's do., assorted Patent Cages, Galvanized Bath Tubs, Fancy Baskets of Sizes, Garden Chairs and Seats (painted), large size pictures in gilt frame, and Oil Paintings of assorted subjects, and various other articles of Sundries.

On account of the concerned.

Ex. s.s. Virago.

60 Packages Bass' Beer in pints and quarts, damaged by salt water.

On account of whom it may concern :—

An invoice of 30 cases Superior Wines, shipped by the well-known firm of Messrs. Stein Bros., consist of Iroquison, Carte Blanche, Sillery dry Cabinet, Vin Imperials, Stein Bros. Carte Blanche and Sillery Sec, Sillery Sparkling, Stein Hock, Hockheimer, Still Hock, Hockheimer, Rudesheimer, and Johannisberg in quarts and pints.

AT 1 P.M.

One very handsome fast-running Chestnut Australian Horse, suit able for Brougham, 16 hands high.

One Bay Arab Horse 9 years old 14-2 high, good galloper and trotter, good tempered, and strong.

(The Property of Government.)

One handsome High Caste Grey Arab Horse.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 4th April 1872.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
3, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

ESPLANADE HOTEL.

AUCTION SALE OF OILMANSTORES AND PROVISIONS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, ELKINGTON'S BEST ELECTRO PLATED WARE, ENGLISH MADE BILLIARD TABLE, A VARIETY OF FANCY ARTICLES, A FIRST-RATE FULL SIZED MAHOGANY PIANOFORTE IN SPLENDID CONDITION BY MESSRS. BOOSEY AND SONS, A SEWING MACHINE BY WHEELER AND WILSON, A GOOD YOUNG SADDLE HORSE, &c., &c.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. have received instructions from Messrs. J. Hudson Wade and Co. to submit to Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 11th instant, sale commencing at or about 11 A.M. on the Twenty-fifth Room of the Esplanade Hotel, with a view to converting the space into Merchants' Offices and Barristers' Chambers, their surplus stock-in-trade :—

PROVISIONS AND STORES.

Beef and Mutton prepared in every form, viz. soups, sausages, vegetables, and fish, prepared in every form, jelly in quarts, assorted syrup, fruits in syrup and brandy, assorted meat, essences, preserved fruits, jams and jellies by Barnes, sauces, vinegar, raisins, currants, Normandy pippins, cocoanuts and chocolate, Coleman's mustard, patent starch, lozenges and comfits, and a variety of other stores.

PLATED WARE.

Muffineers in boxes complete, bucket pattern salt cellars with spoons and of various patterns in box's, breakfast cruets with egg cups and muffin plate, toast racks some with egg cup, egg stands, table spoons, new mugs, spoon rests, Ivory and mother-of-pearl handle pickle forks, large and small wine labels, &c., &c.

FANCY ARTICLES.

Large and small inkstands with glass bottles, glass, bronze and brass inkstands, brass letter scales with 2 sets of weight, assorted cut glass scent bottles, assorted coloured lead, date racks, sets for Bezique for 2, 3, and 4, pocket cigar cases, glass and bronze paper weights, 1 ether writing desk, cigar holders, measuring tapes, game boxes, pocket filters, letter clips, backgammon boards with chessmen, toilet scent boxes, perfume boxes, fancy table mats, ladies' companions, paper knives, playing cards, English tiffin baskets, japanned tea lamps, glass salt cellars of assorted colours, glass plates of assorted colours, bottle jugs and bottoms, sodawater machine, and a variety of other fancy articles.

ENGLISH MADE FURNITURE.

Square and round tables with marble slabs, American folding and other arm chairs, tin baths, tin hand and foot baths, 2 and 3 light hanging gas lamps, reading and plate glasses, tin dish covers and coffee pots, fancy tidies boxes for tea, coffee and sugar, sewing machine cases, mahogany almirahs with dressing glasses, pier tables, dinner and breakfast services, &c. &c.

A first-rate full sized mahogany grand pianoforte in splendid condition, and tune by John Broadwood and Sons, an imitation rosewood orchestrina, can be played upon by hand as well as by mechanical appliance, a sewing machine in good order by Wheeler and Wilson, &c., &c.

AT 2 P.M. PRECISELY.

A handsome chesnut powerful young saddle horse, four years old, a splendid mover.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be exposed to view 3 days before the day of sale.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

A few tins of 2½ and 4½ lb. tins fresh Australian butter, guaranteed to be of very best quality. Price Rs. 18 and Rs. 27 per doz.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 4th April 1872.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND COMPANY,
No. 25, APOLLO STREET,

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS, BUILDERS, ENGINEERS, AND OTHERS.

AUCTION SALE OF A STOCK OF WELL-KNOWN FIRST CLASS MACHINERY well fit for preparing Patent Ice by the Ice Factory of Girgaum, and the most VALUABLE FREEHOLD PROPERTIES known by the name of Patent Ice Factory, situate at Girgaum Back Road.

On TUESDAY, the 9th day of April 1872, Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & Co. are favoured with instructions from the Liquidators of the Central Bank of Western India to submit to sale by Public Auction, at the above place, the whole of that varied and most useful stock of Machinery, and also the most valuable Freehold Properties, viz.—

AT 2 P.M.

Articles of valuable Machinery, consisting of—

1 large ice-machine, complete, in working order, by Siebe Brothers, with ice troughs, air-pumps, pipes, &c., capable of producing about 8 tons of ice in 24 hours.

1 small ice-machine, with ice troughs, pumps, &c. capable (when put into working order) of turning out 5 tons of ice in 24 hours.

465 copper ice-freezing moulds, and 1 other rectifying machine.

1 horizontal tubular condensing steam-engine, 20 H. P., low pressure, complete, by Fawcett Preston, Liverpool, in good order, with tools, pipes, &c.

1 large steam-boiler with double flue complete with pipes, &c.

1 force lift-pump, in sound order, which suction and discharge pipes.

1 set of 3 C iron friction wheels, with 2 eccentrics.

1 large drum or pulley to drive the machine.

1 leather driving belt, about 79 feet by 14, very little used.

1 large iron water-tank.

Cast iron and wooden water tanks with pipes, quantity of fireborn fire bricks, and English rope, iron, lead, copper and cast iron water and drain pipes, spare valves, balls, cocks, steam gauges, boilers and water cocks, beam scales, iron anvils, tools, b am scales with iron weights, grinding stone, scrap, copper, lead, iron and cast iron gearings, iron blocks, ice boxes, a number of empty ether cans, flag stones, country bricks, corrugated iron for roofing, teak and deal wood scantlings and partitions, and sundry other miscellaneous gearings for machinery and building purposes.

AT 4 P.M.

Lot No. 1.—All that piece or parcel of freehold ground, with a pucka built bungalow standing thereon (and stables), measuring about 3,364 square yards, and bounded as per plan.

Lot No. 2.—All that piece or parcel of freehold land or ground, with a pucka-built, substantial building standing thereon, with godowns, containing by admeasurement about 1,321 square yards, and bounded as per plan.

Lot No. 3.—All that piece or parcel of freehold land or ground, with water well, containing by admeasurement about 583 square yards, and bounded as per plan.

Lot No. 4.—An iron house, about 74 feet by 36 feet, with double roof (without ground).

The properties are now on view, and for all further particulars and plan apply to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 4th April 1872.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 4th inst., Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale, at their Rooms, of a quantity of Grey, White and Coloured Piece Goods, Twist, &c

5	Bales Grey Shirtings, 9 lbs.		
10	ditto	ditto	8½ lbs.
5	ditto	Grey T Cloth, 5½ lbs.	
5	ditto	ditto	6 lbs.
10	Cases Chintz.		
5	ditto	White Longcloths.	

AUCTION SALE OF THE VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY KNOWN AS THE APOLLO HOUSES, situated at the Junction of Apollo and Marine Streets, within the Fort of Bombay.

Messrs. MENESSE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on the Premises, on SATURDAY the 27th day of April 1872, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, the undermentioned valuable Landed Property :—

All that piece or parcel of Land, with the two-storied house standing thereon, suitable for offices or shops, situated at the junction of Apollo and Marine Streets, within the Fort of Bombay, admeasuring 980 and forty-nine square yards, or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Bombay under Nos. 12 & 13, and in the books of the Collector of Assessment under No. 29, and bounded on the North side by a warehouse and offices, on the South side by the junction of Apollo and Marine Streets, on the East side by Marine Street, and on the West side by Apollo Street.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 4th April 1872.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.—PASSENGERS per Steamer SOUTH TYNE, for LIVERPOOL, are requested TO BE ON BOARD at 4 P.M. TO-MORROW, the 4th inst.

FINLAY, MUIR, & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 3rd April 1872.

THE ROYAL PRESS COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that an ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS or the above Company will be HELD at the Office of the Undersigned at No. 16a, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, on SATURDAY, the 20th day of April 1872, at half-past three o'clock in the afternoon, for the transaction of the following business :—

1st.—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Balance Sheet of the Company made up for the year ending 31st December 1871.

2nd.—To appoint two Directors in place of those retiring by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.

3rd.—To appoint an Auditor for the current year, and to fix his remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 7TH to 20TH APRIL 1872, both days inclusive.

By Order of the board of Directors,

શા૦ નરસી કેશવજી ની કું૦.
i.e. SHA NURSEY KESSOWJEE & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 2nd April 1872.

CONTRACT FOR SUPPLY OF PROVISIONS, &c., TO HER MAJESTY'S SHIPS AT BOMBAY.

REAR-ADMIRAL ARTHUR CUMMING, C.B., Commander-in-Chief of Her Majesty's Ships on the East Indian station, is prepared to receive forthwith TENDERS, in writing, for the supply of PROVISIONS and OTHER ARTICLES enumerated in the following List, as may be required by ships and Vessels of the Royal Navy visiting Bombay, for one year, from the 1st of June next :—

Biscuit.		Candles 8's Stearine.	Fresh Beef.
Soft Bread.	do.	Do. 6's do.	Vegetables, Fresh.
Rum.	do.	Do. 24's do.	Chocolate.
Sugar (Brown).	do.	Do. Sigmal do.	Salt Beef.
Do.	Do. Pd.	Do. Fishing do.	Pork.
Peas (Split).		Do. Fishing do.	Preserved Milk, Anglo Swiss, per lb. Tin.
Flour.		Cocoanut Oil.	Do. Roast Fowl, per lb. Tin.
Suet.		Port Wine.	Calves' Foot Jelly, per pints.
Raisins or Currants.		Soap and Bouille.	Extractum Carnis, ½ pints.
Oatmeal.		Preserved Boiled Beef.	Essence of Beef, ½ pints.
Mustard.		Rice.	Tobacco.
Pepper, Ground.		Firewood.	Vinegar.
Vinegar.		Tobacco.	Lime Juice.
Lime Juice.		Soap.	Preserved Potatoes.

A Form of Tender containing all particulars, together with an approximate estimate of the quantities of each Article likely to be required, will be furnished on application to the Commander-in-Chief's Secretary.

Tenders will be received up to the 15th instant.

The Commander-in-Chief does not bind himself to accept the lowest Tender.

By Command of the Commander-in-Chief,

FREDERIC W. S. PONSONBY,
Bombay, 2nd April 1872. Secretary.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE at BOMBAY.—ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of Act XIX. of 1857 of the Legislative Council of India, of the Indian Companies' Act 1866, and of the OLD BOMBAY FARMING COMPANY, Limited, in Liquidation.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Petition for the winding-up of the OLD BOMBAY FARMING COMPANY, Limited, under the Indian Companies' Act 1866, and that the Voluntary Liquidation of the said Company, and the Proceedings thereunder of the Liquidator of such Company since the date of his appointment, may, if necessary, be examined by the Court, at such other Order made as may seem meet, was, on the 2nd day of April 1872, presented to the Hon. H. RAYLEY by THOMAS FISHER BENNETT, the Liquidator of the said Company, and that the said Petition is directed to be heard before the Hon. L. H. BALL, on the 3rd day of August 1872, in the Second Division Court, Bombay. And any Creditor or Contributory of the said Company desirous to oppose the making of an Order for the winding-up of the said Company under the above Act should appear at the time of hearing by himself or his Counsel for that purpose, and a copy of the Petition will be furnished to any Creditor or Contributory of the said Company requiring the same by the Undersigned on payment of the regulated charge for the same.—Dated this 2nd day of April 1872.

HEARN, CLEVELAND, AND PELLY,
Graham Buildings, Bombay,
Solicitors to the said Liquidator.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE at BOMBAY.—ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 208 of 1871.

MUNCHERJEE CUSSEREJEE DUNJIBOYALA, of Bombay, Parsee, residing at No. 55, Syed Abdool Rahimon Street, in the Island of Bombay, outside the Fort ..... Plaintiff.

vs.

BYRAMJEE HORMUSJEE MAMA and EDULJEE HORMUSJEE MAMA, both of Bombay, Parsees, residing at No. 109, Bazaar Gate Street, within the Fort of Bombay ..... Defendants.

Pursuant to the Decree made in the above Suit and bearing date the 20th day of March 1872, and the Rules of the Right Hundred and seventy-one, the following immoveable PROPERTY will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, before C. P. COOPER, Esquire, Acting Commissioner of the High Court, at his Office, in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the First day of May, One Thousand eight Hundred and seventy-two, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon—All the Estate and Interest of the abovenamed Muncherjee Cusserjee Doriawala, Byramjee Hormusjee Mama, and Eduljee Hormusjee Mama, or any of them, in all that piece of Freehold Land or Ground, as the same admeasurement eighty-four and four-tenths of a square yard, be the same a little more or less, situated in Bazaar Gate Street, within the Fort Island of Bombay, together with the Messuages and premises standing thereon, and so ceased by the Collector of aforesaid taxes under No. 109, and by the Coll ctor of Land Revenue under No. 633, and known as the Nos. 109 and 633, or to say, on or towards the east by the sweeper's passage, on or towards the west by the public road or Bazaar Gate Street, on or towards the north by land forming part of the said Estate, and late Hormusjee Muncherjee Mama, deceased, but now the property of Hormusjee Rustomjee Mama, and on or towards the south by land belonging to Cursetjee Bhaicoola, and which said premises are situated in the Sub-Registration District of Fort and Colaba, and were formerly and are now occupied by the defendants Byramjee Hormusjee Mama and Eduljee Hormusjee Mama or their tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made at the Office of the said Acting Commissioner, or at the Office of Messieurs RIMINGTON, HORE, and LANGLEY, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 23, Apollo Street, Fort, this 2nd day of April 1872.

C. P. COOPER,
Acting Commissioner.

THE
AUCKLAND HOTEL,
BYCULLA.

THIS HOTEL has lately OPENED, and is well suited for TRAVELLERS making a short stay in BOMBAY; it is convenient y situated, being only fifty yards from the G. I. P. Railway Station.

WINES.—The Undersigned have on Sale at their Godowns, Rampart Row, the following excellent WINES, and strongly recommend CONSUMERS to GIVE them a TRIAL :—

SHERRY—Fine dry Amontillado	Rs. 24	Per dozen.
CHAMPAGNES—A. Collins' Fleur de Sillery	24	„
Grand Vin Imperial	30	„
SICILIAN CLARET—A pure full-bodied wine	12	„
CLARETS—Page and Sandeman's Breakfast	10	„
Medoc (Boireau fils freres)	10	„
St. Julien (G. P. Ellis & Co.)	10	„
Larmont	12	„
Chateau Mouton Do.	20	„
Chateau Lavoisin Do.	30	„
BARSAC—A fine white Bordeaux	15	„
CHABLIS— Do.	16	„

N.B.—Many of the above Wines have been imported at much higher cost than the Prices quoted.

ALDRIDGE, SALMON, & Co.
(late Blackwell & Co.)

Bombay, April 1872.

LAMPLOUGH'S
EFFERVESCING
PYRETIC SALINE

HAS been found pre-eminently beneficial in preventing and curing SMALL-POX, by purifying, invigorating, and vitalising the Blood. Any person who has already taken a mild aperient should take it; and be kept in a cool, and darkened room to prevent its leaving any traces on the features.

Imp rtant to all, more especially those who have charge of others, to Travellers, English Ministers, British Consuls, and Europeans, seeking to reside in safety in TROPICAL and FOREIGN CLIMATES.

Invigorating and vitalizing the blood, it alleviates thirst in a most agreeable manner, and furnishes the system with those saline principles that are essential to health.

Sickness, Headache, and Nausea are, in most cases, immediately relieved by taking a tea-spoonful in a tumbler of cold water.

SEA VOYAGES.—It is a very valuable accompaniment. It instantly allays the sickness.

For Bilious Constitutions, giving rise to vitiated Secretions, Indigestion, and Eruptions on the Skin, a tea-spoonful should be taken daily with the dinner, in a tumbler of water.

Board Ships, India, 26th March, 1871.

'On the recommendation of several officers, who had some of your saline in the West Indies, all of whom speak in the highest terms of your Pyretic saline, we were induced to try it, for the first time in this province. This result was not due to any novelty in in rodncing a new medicine, but solely from the ascertained merits of your preparation after use in too *fever-stricken districts* by which we are surrounded, and we firmly believe that the use of your Pyretic Saline will do more to PREVENT fever than all the Quinine ever imported can cure. We write this strongly, bec use, both from personal experience and observation, we believe we have at length found a *remedy* against the ever present fevers of these parts, which costs the *British nation hundreds of valuable lives* in fruitless war alone.

'We are now willing to enter into special terms for large and continued supplies, &c.'

H. LAMPLOUGH,
SOLE MANUFACTURER, HOLBORN, LONDON.
Messrs. ALDRIDGE, SALMON, & Co., Sole Agents.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

TREACHER AND Co., LIMITED,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

WHITE & Co.'s SHERRIES.

The Company are appointed Sole Agents in this Presidency for the *Celebrated Wines of Messrs. J. & C. White & Co.*

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
PALE DINNER ..... Qts.	31 8	35 0
VINO DE PASTO ..... „	26 0	29 0
SUPERIOR PALE (J. & C. White's well-known *White Seal* brand) ..... „	28 0	31 0
MANZANILLA, (sometimes known as the "Convent" Wine) ..... „	34 0	38 0
LIGHT AMONTILLADO, (*genuine juice of the Grape, which cheaper Wines offered as Amontillado usually are not*) ..... „	39 0	42 0
SUPERIOR AMONTILLADO ..... „	44 0	48 0

PORTS.

J. & C. WHITE & Co.'s FINE PORT ..... Qts.	27 0	30 0
Do. do. ..... Pts.	16 0	18 0
J. & C. WHITE & Co.'s SUPERIOR PORT, (*most suitable for Invalids*) ..... Qts.	34 0	38 0
Do. do. ..... Pts.	19 0	21 0

SPARKLING WINES.
(CHAMPAGNES, HOCKS, AND MOSELLES.)

The charge for examination and re-packing is Rs. 2 per case. The Company are appointed Agents in the Bombay Presidency for Messrs. *F. Giesler & Co.*, and for Messrs. *Perrier, Jouet, & Co.* CHAMPAGNE; GIESLER & Co.'s "*For India*," and PERRIER, JOUET & Co.'s "*Pale Extra Dry Crossing*" brands in "original".

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Qts.	38 0	42 0
Do. do. ..... Pts.	21 0	23 0
CHAMPAGNE; JULES (the original) MUMM'S finest dry ..... Qts.	36 0	40 0
Do. do. ..... Pts.	20 0	22 0
HOCK, Superior Sparkling ..... Qts.	32 0	36 0
Do. do. ..... Pts.	18 0	20 0
HOCK, "EHRENBREITSTEIN," finest Sparkling; possessing in full perfection the aroma and flavour of the first Rhine Wine ..... Qts.	38 0	42 0
Do. do. ..... Pts.	21 0	23 0
MOSELLE, Superior Sparkling ..... Qts.	32 0	36 0
Do. do. ..... Pts.	18 0	20 0
MOSELLE, finest "NONPAREIL" ..... Qts.	36 0	40 0
Do do. ..... Pts.	20 0	22 0
MOSELLE; F. GIESLER & Co.'s finest Sparkling ..... Qts.	36 0	40 0
Do. do. ..... Pts.	20 0	22 0
BURGUNDY, Rich Sparkling, Red or White Qts.	32 0	36 0
Do. do. ..... Pts.	18 0	20 0

STILL RHENISH WINES.

Imported from the Company's Agency at Coblenz.

HOCKS.

	Cash. R. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
LAUBENHEIM, light Still Breakfast ..... Qts.	15 0	17 0
Do. do. ..... Pts.	9 0	10 0
BODENTHAL, vintage 1865 ..... Qts.	21 0	24 0
Do. do. ..... Pts.	11 0	13 0
NIERSTEIN, vintage 1865 ..... Qts.	32 0	36 0
Do. do. ..... Pts.	14 0	16 0
HATTENHEIM, vintage 1865 ..... Qts.	27 0	30 0
Do. do. ..... Pts.	15 0	17 0
LIEBFRAUMILCH, vintage 1862 ..... Qts.	35 0	40 0
Do. do. ..... Pts.	19 0	21 0
STEINWEIN (The celebrated Still Hock, in glass jugs)	20 0	22 8
Do. superior old	27 0	30 0

MOSELLES.

WINNINGEN ..... Qts.	20 0	22 8
Do. ..... Pts.	10 8	12 0
SCHARZBERG ..... Qts.	32 0	36 0
Do. ..... „	18 0	20 0

(A few dozens of Steiger, Rudesheimer and Hochheimer on hand.)

BORDEAUX WINES.

The Company's Clarets have been known throughout the Presidency for many years as the best quality and the best value for their prices imported.

CLARETS.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
PETIT MEDOC, vintage 1869 ..... Qts.	14 0	16 0
MEDOC, vintage 1866 ..... „	14 8	16 0
Do. do. ..... Pts.	8 0	9 0
SAINT JULLIEN, vintage 1861 ..... Qts.	20 0	22 8
CHATEAU LA ROSE ..... „	25 0	28 0
Do. Pints	14 0	16 0

BURGUNDIES.

CHABLIS, vintage 1881 ..... „	16 0	18 0
CHABLIS, vintage 1858 ..... „	21 8	24 0
BEAUNE, fine sort ..... „	16 0	18 0
Do. do. ..... Pts.	9 0	10 0
POMMARD, Ill bodied ..... Qts.	18 0	20 0
POMMARD, superior ..... „	22 8	25 0
MACON, superior ..... „	20 0	23 0
Do. do. ..... „	12 0	14 0
CHASSERTIN, rich ..... Qts.	27 0	30 0
Do. do. ..... Pts.	15 0	17 0

SAUTERNES.

BARSAC, vintage 1861 ..... „	20 0	22 8
HAUT SAUTERNES, vintage 1861 ..... „	22 8	25 0
HAUT SAUTERNES, vintage 1858 ..... „	30 0	34 0

HUNGARIAN WINES.

SPIRITS.

BRANDIES.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
COGNAC, FINE OLD PALE; (Treacher & Co.'s celebrated HEART-LABELLED Brandy) ..... per doz	27 0	30 0
COGNAC, FINE OLD PALE; (Treacher & Co.'s) the "Travelling Bottle" (a flat & portable speciality for Travellers' use) ..... „	16 0	18 0
COGNAC, OLD PALE, far superior to the lower brands of Hennessey, Martell, and others commonly sold at the same rate ..... „	24 0	27 0
COGNAC, PALE; the Vine-Growers Co.'s label

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON.

SPINNING shares were declining. Other shares firm. Government paper rising.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nomi. value ₹ sh.	Paid up.	Last divi. dend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	4 p.ct.	Agra Bank	89
22,000	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,400 nl.
10,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Bombay New	725
10,000	500	100	5 p.ct.	Do 2nd Res. Issue	205
15,250	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,300
10,000	250	all	6 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. L. & China	265
40,000	281	all	12 pct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	410 nl.
40,000	200	all	Nil.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	140
32,080	250	125	Nil.	National Bank of India.	95
10,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	500

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

.....	£20	21 9-20	p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	230
.....	£20	10 9-10	do.	Do. New £20 Shares Ditto	126
.....	£20	13 10-20	do.		
.....	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,125
.....	£18	19 3-10	do.	Do. New Shares	225

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	2,000	all	Rs. 73	Colaba Land Co	1,465
5,000	150	all		Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld.	111
750	2,000	2,000	Nil.	Mazagon Land	770
6,000	1,000	all	Nil.	Fort Canning Land Company, Limited	365

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,000	1,700	150 p.c	Albert Mills Co	1,275
600	1,250	all	Nil.	Alexandra Spinning	1,275
500	2,500	all	200 p.	Alliance Spinning	2,525
100	5,5-0	all	...	Bombay	2,600
900	1,000	all	50*	Bombay United	865
1,000	150	150	25*	Branch Mills	250
750	2,000	all	...	Dhurumsey Spinning	2,650
750	2,000	all	250 p.c	Great Eastern	1,975
2,500	1,000	all	140 p.c	Manockji Petit's	1,100
900	1,0 0	all	Nil.	Morarjee Spinning	983
900	2,500	all	125*	Oriental	2,675
600	2,500	2,400	216 p.c	Royal	1,875

* Per share for the half-year

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	225 p.c	Akbar Cotton Press Co	2,300
200	2,000	1,100	75 do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	985
250	3,000	850	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co	325
150	12,000	11,000	90 do.	Apollo Press Co	8,500
200	2,0 0	all	215 do.	Bombay Press Co	9,110
200	500	all	53 do.	Do New	510
100	1,200	...	...	Carvar Company	1,100
500	1,800	all	40 *	Colaba Press, Co	6,500
250	2,000	all	200 *	East India Press Co	3,100
150	5,500	all	1000 *	Fort Press Co	10,000
300	2,0 0	1,200	30 ps	Framji Cowasji Press Co	1,100
300	1,000	all	200 ps	French Press Co	800
300	6,000	6,300	225 ps	Hydraulic Press Co	2,275
250	5,000	1,487	75 ps	Imperial Press Co	1,075
300	5,000	2,200	100 ps	Kurrachee Press Co	1,050
200	400	350	30 ps	Manuel Press & Co	630
150	2,500	all	250 ps	Prince of Wales Press	2,400
150	2,000	all	Nil.	Tinnevelly Press Co	1,000
225	2,000	1,200	100 ps	Victoria Press, Madras	1,100
350	1,000	1,000	...	Broach Cotton Co	1,010

* Per share for the half-year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

.....	2,500	1,500	75 ps	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,190
50,000	50	all	4 p. ct	Bombay Gas Company	55
500	2,000	300	21 ps.	Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Company	175
1,000	50	all	2 ps.	Mechanics B'd'gs Co.	30
500	2,000	all	45 ps.	Tweacher & Co	200
2,000	250	all	6 ps.	Viegas Patent Slip Co	85

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

			Date of L'dation.		
.....	500	95	Jan. '66	Bank of Bombay	11
.....	95	19½	Do. China		1
.....	250	2	Mar. '66	Central Bank	1
.....	...	...	...	East India Bank	1
.....	200	13	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	1
.....	200	70½	May '67	Royal Bank	2

COMPANY IN LIQUIDATION.

.....	5,200	2,400	Nov. '66	Back Bay Co 8

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate.
London	At sight	1s. 11 9/16d.
London Banks ...	6 months' sight ...	2s. 0d.
Do. Credits ...	6 Do. do.	2s. 0¼d.
Do. Documents.	6 Do. do.	2s. 0 2/16d. to 2s. 0¼d.
Calcutta	At sight	100 5/16d.
Do.	30 days' sight ...	99½
Do.	60 Do. do. ...	99½
Madras	At sight	102 *
Do.	30 days' sight ...	99½
China	60 Do. do. ...	220

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 16-6-4
Bank of England Notes	10-12
Carolas	220
Mexican Dollars	222
Five- Franc Pieces	203
Bar Silver	106
Gold Leaf	16-6
Bar Gold 10 oz. English 100 touch	16-8-6 to 16-9
AustralianGold ... 100 touch	16-7
Government Securities	5 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	6 "

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent	110½ to 110¾
New Transfer Loan of Four & half per cent. of 1873...	102½
Four per cent	99¾ to 99½
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan)	105½
Five per cent Debenture Loan, 1895-67	103½
15 years' Debenture Loans	109
10 years' do. do.	107
5 years' do. do.	103
Six per cent Municipal Loan Honse Rate	110
Do. Do. Market Rate'	110
New French Loan 5 per cent (2 f. 50 c.) of 1871 ...	89
New French Loan (fully paid-up)	88
Paris Municipal Loan (Debenture Rs 117) per Bond.	88

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the Week ending 30th March 1872.

Open 349½ Miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	38,707	6	4
Merchandize	74,690	1	9
Earth Trains	679	0	0
Electric Telegraph	453	0	0
Total Rs.	114,529	8	1

Corresponding week in March 1871.

Open 312 Miles.

Coaching	40,723	0	3
Merchandize	79,337	10	0
Electric Telegraph	414	8	0
Total Rs.	120,005	2	3
Decrease	5,475	10	2

SALES AND PURCHASES.

The market closes dull but steady, with prices in favour of buyers. The undermentioned sales are reported to have been effected by European firms yesterday :—

PIECE GOODS.

500	pieces	Grey Shirtings	40 inch 39 yds.	6 lbs.	4 6 0
800	,,	,, ,,	40 ,, 39 ,,	7 lbs.	4 11 0
250	,,	,, ,, (fine)	45 ,, 33 ,,	7 lbs.	5 2 0
500	,,	,, ,,	40 ,, 39 ,,	8 lbs.	5 10 6
1,000	,,	,, ,, (fine)	40 ,, 39 ,,	8 lbs.	5 13 0
750	,,	,, Madapollams	32 ,, 24 ,,	2½ lbs.	1 14 0
1,200	,,	,, Jaconets	45 ,, 39 ,,	2½ lbs.	2 7 6
2,400	pairs	,, Dhoters	45 ,, 10 ,,		1 4 0
2,400	,,	,, ,,	45 ,, 10 ,,		1 12 3
450	,,	,, ,,	42 ,, 8 ,,		1 13 0
600	,,	,, ,,	42 ,, 9 ,,		1 15 0
600	,,	,, ,,	42 ,, 10 ,,		2 2 0
750	pieces	,, Mulls	45 ,, 20 ,,		2 8 0
1,000	,,	,, Printers	26 ,, 30 ,,	3 lbs.	2 60

COTTON.

250	candies	New Dholleras (10 May)	...	...	Rs. 260
25	,,	,, Hingunghaut (W. S.)	...	...	,, 288
250	,,	,, Dholleras (15 days)	...	...	,, 262
100	,,	,, Akote (ready)	...	...	,, 260
150	,,	,, Karanja (ready)	...	...	,, 260
100	,,	,, Oomrawuttee (ready)	...	...	,, 260
50	,,	,, Veravul ,,	...	...	,, 219-21
50	,,	,, Broach M. G. ,,	...	...	,, 287
75	,,	,, Barsey ,,	...	...	,, 266
25	,,	,, Catch ,,	...	...	,, 263
100	,,	,, Oomrawuttee ,,	...	...	,, 260
175	,,	,, Kirkee ,,	...	...	,, 268
100	,,	,, Akote (full pressed)	...	...	,, 270
100	,,	,, Dholleras ,,	...	...	,, 259
100	,,	,, Karanja (ready)	...	...	,, 260
75	,,	,, Bhownuggur ,,	...	...	,, 264
25	,,	,, Lavia ,,	...	...	,, 263
250	,,	,, Akote ,,	...	...	,, 267½
50	,,	,, Oomrawuttee ,,	...	...	,, 264½
100	,,	,, Do.	...	...	,, 264

YARNS.

25	bales	Colored Twist No. 30-60	As. 14½
20	,,	T. Red ,, 30-60	,, 26

METAL.

570	Cwts.	Copper Braziers ... ... Rs. 52

DAILY IMPORTS.—3RD APRIL.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Atalanta (s), 12 cases sherry and 12 cases claret, W. Cooper & Co.
Ophelia, 10 packages glassware, Ebram Peer Mahomed.

FROM LONDON.

British Flag, 101 cases oilmanstores, Hajee Esmail Fazul; 15 cases pale ale, L. Narran & Co.; 105 cases oilmanstores, 2 cases cements and 4 cases hardware, The London Asiatic and American Co.; 20 packages paper and envelopes, Byramjee Jeejeebhoy & Co.; 50 drums linseed oil, Abdoolhusein Tyebjee.
Southwick, 80 packages oilmanstores, Eabhoy Tyebally; 46 cases oilmanstores, Currimbhoy Ghellabhoy.
Isabel Croma, 109 barrels green copperas, Nusserwanjee and Burjorjee Wadia & Co.; 100 cases kerosine oil, Mahomedbhoy Jeejeebhoy; 100 packages white lead, Tejpal Chuna.
Lorne (s), 10 bottles cakelaver, Rhimchund Lalbhoy; 1,671 bundles iron bars, 601 bundles iron hoops, 60 cases iron sheets and 5 cases twine, Hoptoola Allibhoy.
Dovercourt, 5,256 plates spelters, Thomas Steuart & Co.
Pembrokeshire, 3,460 casks hard spelter, Thomas Steuart & Co.
Dilston Castle (s), 25 drums turpentine, 25 drums linseed oil, and 1 case varnish, Abdool Hussen.

FROM GLASGOW.

City of London, 200 casks beer, James Bogie.

DAILY EXPORTS.—3RD APRIL.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Augusta, 54 bales wool, Cassum Munjee; 167 bales cotton, Jairam Curseedass; 84 bales cotton, Ramcursn Ragoonath; 97 bales cotton, Khjee Visram.
Knight Commander, 500 bales cotton, Remington & Co.; 500 bales cotton, Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
Asserte, 51 bales silk yarn, Pestonjee Eduljee; 76 bales coir fibres and 78 bales hemp, B. S. Nasserwanjee; 366 bags myrabollams, Stenhouse & Co; 130 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels & Co.; 360 bundles gall and 50 bags gall shindlis, Canjee Jaffer.
Thunderbolt, 150 bales cotton, Lalbhoy Furbhoodass; 23 bales cotton, Finlay, Muir & Co.
South Tyne (s), 149 bales cotton, Khetseedass Hurmookroy; 200 bales cotton, S. V. Maparee; 27 bales cotton, Coorjee Ludha; 30 bales wool, Dyall Ruttonsey; 10 bales cotton, Hernund Nundram; 10 bales cotton, Finlay, Scott & Co.; 21 bales hemp, D. Quadros & Co.
Cartago Nova (s), 339 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 50 cases dry ginger, 54 bales cotton, Behrend Brothers; 75 bales cotton, J. D. Yuria.
Canute (s), 1,300 bundles galls, Soonderdass Vagjee; 25 bales wool, Virbocondass Amrootiall; 100 bales cotton, King & Co.; 31 bales cotton, Vussondyal Jokeram; 125 bales cotton, Luljee Enderjee; 50 bales cotton, Nanjee Govindjee; 100 bales cotton, Mooljee Hoorjee.
Prince Leopold, 17 bales coir fibres, L. Narayen & Co.; 155 bales hemp, Heerachund Curseonjee.
Lorna (s), 10 bales cotton, W. L. King & Co.
John Middleton (s), 4,300 bales coir fibres, Kalkabad Dinshaw; 50 bales cotton, Natoo Chapsee; 50 bales wool, Bhimjee Canjee; 54 bales cotton, Coonjee Lodha.

FOR LONDON.

Kathleen Mary (s), 15 packages silk, Nursee Kessowjee & Co.; 67 bales hides, Sharif Sallamomed & Co.; 17 cases cardamoms, Ritchie, Steuart & Co.; 43 cases oilbanum, Nansee Gangjee; 10 bales hides, John, Campbell & Co.; 37 bales Orchella wheat, Cassumbhoy Nanjee.
Mirzapore (s), 1 package and 66 pieces E. teeth, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy; 50 bales hides, Ahmedbhoy Peerbhoy.

FOR HAVRE.

Mirzapore (s), 10 cases dry ginger, Planque, Vinay & Co.
Mindora, 350 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR PORT SAID.

Wellesley (s), 137 bales cotton, Knoop & Co.
Bywell Castle (s), 1,600 bales cotton, A. Blascheck & Co.

FOR VENICE.

Mirzapore (s), 150 bales cotton, G. Sigg & Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Mirzapore (s), 100 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.; 200 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels & Co.
Aurora (s), 10 cases shellac, Finlay, Muir & Co.; 250 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 250 bales cotton, J. Sigg & Co.; 1 case shawls, Forbes & Co.; 200 bales cotton, W. & A. Graham & Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Travancore (s), 15 bales cotton, Hunsraz Poorunmull.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

OFFICE—3RD APRIL, 9 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Russia, 3rd April, 1-15 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 45 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 3rd April, 2-5 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 1 hour 33 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Russia, 3rd April, 11-30 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 2 hours 28 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 3rd April, 11-10 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 3 hours 18 minutes.

Latest dates from America.

Via Russia, 2nd April, 8-18 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 35 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 3rd April, 11-45 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit not given.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 9 P.M. of the 2nd to 9 P.M. of the 3rd April is as follows:—

To Bombay.	Max.	Min.
From Calcutta	6 40	0 8
,, Kurrachee	1 38	0 5
,, Madras	2 30	0 4

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 3rd April, 9 P.M.—Latest dates from United Kingdom, via Russia, 3rd April, 1-45 P.M. From Continent of Europe, via Russia, 3rd April, 1-15 P.M.; via Turkey, 2nd April, 4-40 P.M. From America, via Russia, 2nd April, 8-18 P.M. Cable right to Fao; Turkish line right to Fera; Persian line right to London.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT.—3RD APRIL.

London ...	Cotton	£3	0s. 0d. Nominal.
	Cases	£3	0s. 0d. do.
	Seeds	£2	15s. 0d. do.
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£1	10s. 0d.
	Wooden Ships ,,	£1	10s. 0d.
	Myrabolns & Coir bills	£1	10s. 0d.
	Seeds	£1	10s. 0d.
Havre ...	Cotton	£2	10s. 0d.
	Coffee	£3	5s. 0d.
Overland ...	Steamers	£3	5s. 0d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£2	5s 0d. to £2 10s. 0d.
China ...	Steamer Cotton	Rs.	6 per bale.
	,, Opium	Rs.	25 to 30 per chest.
	Sailing Ships	Rs.	4 per bale nominal
Calcutta ...	Salt	Rs.	5 0 0 per ton
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs.	20 and Calcutta Port charges
Mauritius		Nothing doing.	

ARRIVALS.

April	Vessel.	Commander.	From
3	Oorun (s)	Nacoda	Cutch, March 31.
	General Havelock (s)	Drewitt	Cochin, March 27.
	Lord Clyde (s)	Kingcome	Jeddah, March 3.
	Sir J. R. Carnac (s)	McNeil	Carwar, April 1.
	Helen Scott	Gribble	Liverpool, Nov. 12.

DEPARTURES.

April	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
3	Deccan (s)	Soames	China, &c.
	Brazilian (s)	Green	Rangoon.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—
Ship City of London, Brown, to Akyab.
Ship Princess Somawuttee, Betham, to Cochin.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Steamer Stowell, to Liverpool.
Steamer Travancore, to China, &c.
Steamer General Havelock, to Malabar Coast.
Steamer Sir J. R. Carnac, to Carwar and Coast.
Steamer Oorun, to Cutch Mandvee.

HOOGHLY.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.			
29	Tennyson	Hawkins	Birkenhead, Liverpool, Nov. 12.
	Iron Cross	McClellan	Singapore, March 5.
	Brechin Castle	Smith	Mauritius, Feb. 24.
	Penang (s)	Watt	Moulmein, March 21.
30	Carnarvon Castle	Christie	Liverpool, Dec. 14.
	City of Seringapatam	Murray	Glasgow, Dec. 14.
	Annie Fleming	Prenipoint	Aden, Jan. 22.

DEPARTURES.

Mar.			
29	Arcot (s)	...	...
	Berkshire	...	...
	Napoleon	...	...
30	Australia (s)	...	...
	Sattara (s)	...	...

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

Mar.			
31	Meinam (F. S.)	...	Galle.

DEPARTURE.

Mar.			
31	Meinam (F. S.)	...	Calcutta.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—APRIL 3.

Pierce, Lieutenant-Colonel, 24th Regiment, on leave, from Dhoolia.
Whitta, Assistant-Surgeon, Bengal R. H. A., on leave, from Umballa.
Mantell, Surgeon, 9th Bengal Cavalry, on leave, from Rawul Pindee.

DEPARTURES.—APRIL 3.

Loudon, Sub-Lieutenant, 109th Regiment, on leave, to Madras.
Trevor, Captain, Madras Staff Corps, to rejoin, to Hydrabad.
Elliot, Captain, 1st Light Cavalry, to rejoin, to Poona.

POONA DIVISION ORDERS.

By MAJOR-GENERAL J. T. GRANT, C.B., Commanding Poona Division of the Army.

Poona, 1st April 1872.

The undermentioned officers has obtained leave :—
1st Regiment N. I.—Lt. J. Grant, for 60 days, from the 12th April 1872, on privilege leave.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

By HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.
Adjutant-General's Office, Head Quarters, Poona, 3rd April 1872.

Staff Asst. Surg. W. E. Dadley, general duty, Poona, is appointed to the medical charge of the Yeothal Sanitarium.

Capt. A. G. Spencer, 56th Foot, Aide-de-Camp to H. E. the C.-in-C., has passed the examination prescribed in G. O. C. No. 23 of 1866.

The C.-in-C. is pleased to make the following appointment :—
18th Regt. N. I.—Capt. J. Jopp, S.C., to officiate as Adjt. during the absence, on medical certificate, of Capt. Lechmere, or until further orders—dated 2nd March 1872.

The undermentioned Officers and Warrant Officer returned to duty by permission of the Secy. of State for India on the 29th March 1872 :—
Col. C. M. Barrow, S. C., Comdt. 4th Regt. N. I. (Rifles.)
Capt. A. J. Vibart, S. C.
Sub-Condr. A. Macdonald, Ordnance Dept.

The following orders are confirmed :—
2nd Regt. L. C.—Regtl. Order, dated 23rd March 1872, directing Capt. Gabb to officiate as Adjt. in addition to his own duties; and Lt. Owen to officiate as 3rd Squad. Officer, with effect from the 24th inst., vice Capt. Fagan.
23rd Regt. N. I. L.—Lt.-Col. Waddington officiated as Comdt.; Maj. J. Bruce as 2nd in Command, and Wing Officer; and Capt. Gaunce as Wing Officer, in addition to his own duties, from 2nd to 9th March 1872, inclusive.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—
Royal Artillery—Lt.-Col. J. Young (Supy. late 25th Brig.) from date of departure, by the Cape route, per troopship, to England, to appear before a medical board.
Capt. and Local Lt.-Col. J. A. R. Mead, (No. 4 Bat. 24th Brig.) from date of departure, by the Cape route, per troop-ship, to England, to appear before a medical board.
Lt. A. F. Macklar, (D Bat. 18th Brig.) from 23rd Feb. to 22nd Aug. 1872, in England, on medical certificate.
Asst. Surg. W. R. Kynsey, (B. Bat. 9th Brig.) from date of departure, per troop ship, by the Cape route, to England, to appear before a medical board.
Bombay Infantry—Col. J. Pogson, Comdt. 17th N. I., from 6th to 21st April 1872 prepar tory to proceeding on furlough.
Staff Corps.—Col. H. B. Hodgson, from 7th May 1872, for six months, on private affairs in India.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail closes.	After packet.
United Kingdom	April 8	5-30 P.M.	6-30 P.M.
Kurrachee	,, 5	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee	,, 12	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
China	,, 9	9 A.M.	10 A.M.
Australia	,, 9	9 A.M.	10 A.M.
Mauritius, Reunion, &c.	,, 15	2 P.M.	3 P.M.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company leave Bombay every Monday at 7 P.M.

The following revised arrangements in the hours for closing Mails came into operation on the 19th February :—
Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 5-30 P.M.
Newspapers, Books, and Patterns, up to 3 P.M.
Registered Letters up to 2 P.M.
The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 1-30 P.M.
The subjoined Table shows the dates of departure of Overland Mail Steamers from Bombay during the year 1872. The hour of the steamer's departure is 7 P.M. :—

Monday	Apr. 8	Friday	Aug. 16
,,	,, 15	,,	,, 23
,,	,, 22	,,	,, 30
,,	,, 29	,,	Sept. 6
,,	May 6	,,	,, 13
,,	,, 13	,,	,, 20
,,	,, 20	Monday	,, 30
,,	,, 27	,,	Oct. 7
Friday	,, 31	,,	,, 14
,,	Jun. 7	,,	,, 21
,,	,, 14	,,	,, 28
,,	,, 21	,,	Nov. 4
,,	,, 28	,,	,, 11
,,	July 5	,,	,, 18
,,	,, 12	,,	,, 25
,,	,, 19	,,	Dec. 2
,,	,, 26	,,	,, 9
,,	Aug. 2	,,	,, 16
,,	,, 9	,,	,, 23
		,,	,, 30

POSTAGE BY THE BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Postage rates chargeable on Correspondence forwarded "via Brindisi" to the United Kingdom, or places served through the United Kingdom, are as follows :—

For the United Kingdom.

Each Letter per ½ ounce—annas 8.
Each Newspaper per 4 ounces—annas 2.
Each Book or Pattern Packet not exceeding one ounce—1 anna and 4 pie; not exceeding 2 ounces—annas 2, 8 pies; not exceeding 4 ounces—annas 4, 8 pies; every additional 4 ounces—annas 4 8 pies.

The full prepayment of Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi is optional, and all covers not fully prepaid will, unless specially marked by the senders for transmission by any other route and conforming to its conditions, be forwarded via Southampton.

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"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

THE shape of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary* is now similar to that of the *Pall Mall Budget*. Residents in distant parts of India will find the *Gazette Summary* a convenient Weekly Paper of Bombay and general news. It contains all the Government Orders, Civil and Military, from the official *Gazettes*; specially-written Money and Commercial Market and Freight Reports; Leading Articles on the principal topics of discussion in India; and all the Local and General Intelligence of the Week.

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BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT.

THE *Bombay Price Current* is published Weekly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

Per Annum	.....	Rs.	10 0 0
Per Copy	.....	,,	0 4 0

MR. & MRS. SASSOON'S BALL.

THE BALL to be given by Mr. and Mrs. SASSOON to HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR, and which was POSTPONED from the 15th February, will TAKE PLACE on THURSDAY, the 4th April.

Ladies and Gentlemen who received Invitations are kindly requested to accept this intimation.

Sans Souci, 19th March 1872.

The Bombay Gazette.

THURSDAY, APRIL 4, 1872.

AMONGST the proposed arrangements for the re-distribution of the British Army in India, we observe it is intended to locate an extra regiment in the Hills. But we would desire to raise our voice, and enquire why Government is so tardy in taking steps for the more general adoption of what has been so frequently submitted for consideration, as a scheme calculated to ensure the great *desiderata*, efficiency and economy. About the efficiency part of the business there can be no question whatever. No one would venture to compare the malaria-surfeited-cripple from the Peshawur Valley, with the great burly, ruddy soldier, who has passed his summer in the Murree Hills.

With reference to these same Murree Hills, Government do appear to have awaked to the desirability of taking advantage of their proximity to the stations in the far north. A Committee composed of a General Officer, a Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, an Executive Engineer, and an Assistant Commissioner, was appointed to survey and report on a fitting site for locating one British infantry regiment. The Reports went in last autumn, but, the Committee having recommended the erection of huts, instead of permanent barracks, another Committee was afterwards appointed to survey a site for the latter. Who are the advisers of Government on all Public Works questions? Sound decisions are occasionally come to on all or most other questions, but never, accidentally, when the D. P. W. has anything to do with it. The fact would suggest itself to most men endowed with the smallest modicum of common sense, that it is in the hot weather, viz., from April to October, that it is desirable to locate our British soldiers in a decent climate, which cannot be obtained in the plains; and that in the winter months the more men there are in the plains, collected at some convenient spot for exercise, the better chance there is of all ranks being kept up to their work. This object is attained by *hutting* the troops in the Hills in the hot weather and allowing them to march down to the plains in the winter, and move into standing camps at Divisional Head Quarters, or some convenient spot, thus forming small camps of exercise. The huts, even if constructed by the Public Works Department, can be put together at a cost of Rs. 50 per man, or Rs. 40,000 per regiment; but were a whole regiment turned into a "fatigue," with a little assistance in the way of collecting timber, any corps sent up to the Hills in April could hut itself before the commencement of the rains for a comparatively trifling sum, up to which time the men might be in camp, and would be all the better for it. By these inexpensive means a number of corps could be quartered in about the finest climate in the world during the time of year that is most trying to European constitutions in the plains. It is calculated that the huts would last ten years. Instead of this it appears settled that barracks of a permanent nature, similar to those at Dugshai and Subathoo, in the Hills near Simla, are to be constructed. The cost will be enormous, and the troops will be kept shivering in them all the winter, instead of marching down to the plains, and swelling a little Army at the nearest desirable centre, where useful work might be done, and mouldy officers and men burnished up a bit.

Whether it be decided in favour of huts or permanent barracks, the economy of pushing up as many regiments as possible to at least 4,000 feet above the sea cannot be questioned. How few have attempted to realize the little bill incurred by the invaliding of British soldiers, which annually takes place! The full private is *allowed* to cost, on an average, quite £100 before he takes his place on his regimental parade in India. After a few years of the country, he is invalided, and back he goes home, and in due course of time, during which the services of a man are lost, he is replaced by an equally expensive substitute from England. It is not to be woudered at that more than half our revenue in India is expended on the Army; the efficiency of which would be doubled, and the outlay in sending home broken-down men, and importing half-drilled recruits to take their place, reduced to a minimum, if British regiments were to a much greater extent located in the Hills. There are suitable sites to be found in any quantity; not, perhaps, from six to eight thousand feet above the level of the sea, but from four to five thousand, where the soldier could lead an outdoor life, instead of being cooped up for eight hours a day in the stifling *conservatories* that we have constructed for them in the plains. The hutting idea is no novel or hypothetical scheme. Such huts as are recommended now actually exist, and are utilized most beneficially, but, the accommodation being limited, only a few hundred men can be housed in them. They were originally constructed for the working parties from British regiments, who made the hill road from Murree towards Abbottabad in Huzara. The little stations are "Chunglagully," "Kalabagh," and "Boragully." The last-mentioned place is about thirty miles from Murree, and, on General MacMurdo taking command of the Rawul Pindee Division a couple of years ago, he found that, the working parties having got *so* far, the huts that had been constructed at Kalabagh and Chunglagully were abandoned, and were falling to pieces. However, on his bringing the matter to the notice of the Commander-in-Chief, he obtained permission to have the deserted huts put to rights, and the weakly men of British regiments from his Division and the Peshawur District sent up for the hot weather. The experiment has been most successful. Men who went up in quite a debilitated state could hardly be recognised by the Major-General as the same beings when he inspected the posts in September. It took a good pedestrian all he knew to keep up with them as they skirmished over the hills, taking advantage of every corner; thus proving that not only had they improved greatly in a physical point of view, but that their residence in the hills had been most beneficial to them, by teaching them that most valuable part of an infantry soldier's training, how to fight over hills and broken ground. The question of locating a greater number of British troops in the hills has, we understand, a warm advocate in Lord Napier of Magdala, and we trust that our coming Viceroy will appreciate its importance.

THE Rev. J. Baly has accepted the offer of the Archdeaconry of Calcutta.

THE Chiefs of Rajasthan are subscribing towards a Memorial of the late Viceroy which is to be erected at Ajmerè.

IN a paragraph in yesterday's *Gazette* regarding the Indian Budget, we should have said the 6th inst. instead of the 6th prox.

AFTER four days of very cloudy weather, there was a good fall of rain with large hailstones at Agra on Sunday, which lasted about half an hour or so.

WE see it mentioned in a home paper that the Pope had ordered a portion of the Papal archives and jewelry to be packed up, to be ready in the event of his leaving Rome.

IT is said that the

DUST!

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Of the five "senses," the sight is the most important in a human body. Men take care to preserve their eyes and prevent injury to them being done in any way. One of the prominent duties of a Municipality is to promote the health and comfort of the tax-payers who maintain it. Here it seems that it is doing what it can to make them uncomfortable and suffer every sort of annoyance. Sufficient has been written on the subject of the discreditable state of our roads and the system of road-repairing. But the nuisance arising from dust is insufferable. It is positively injurious to sight, not to speak of the annoyance caused to one's nostrils, mouth, and the interruption to business, as our desks have to be dusted every half hour. The watering of the roads is so irregular that dust is allayed but for a short time. Driving and walking about the public roads is so dangerous to eyes that goggles are absolutely necessary to prevent dust from finding its way into them. I believe if the roads are well watered twice a day, dust will be sufficiently put down. Can Mr. Walton not manage to save us from the injurious effects of dust-flying?

3rd April. L.

THE GUTTER NUISANCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Let me draw the attention of the Health Department to the filthy state in which the gutters at present are. The effluvium arising from them is indeed intolerable. For God's sake, Mr. Editor, wield your able pen on behalf of the suffering public and free them from this nuisance. If the gutters be allowed to exist in their present foul condition any longer, I doubt not that many infectious diseases hitherto laid dormant will re-appear with greater force. I appeal, therefore, to our energetic Health Officer to reduce this gutter nuisance to its minimum, to see that they are daily well cleansed and well powdered with disinfectants; and I am sure that these simple remedies, which seem to have been of late neglected, owing I think to the want of proper supervision over halalcores, would greatly tend to alleviate the present suffering. I hope, Mr. Editor, you will give this letter a corner in your wide-spread journal. R. H. N.

Breach Candy Road, 1st April.

THE ROADS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I beg to draw the early attention of Mr. Hope to the footpaths running on either side of the road leading from Crawford Market to the Bazaar Gate Street, and which are in a disgraceful state for want of repairs. Sir, allow me to ask Mr. Hope if he ever went by that way, and how it is that these footpaths are left annotised while the mainroad itself is being metalled.

As these footpaths when first constructed were not, and have never since, been metalled, they become totally useless in the monsoon.

The exact state of these paths in the monsoon I would rather leave to Mr. Hope to go and see personally than describe it here by encroaching upon valuable space in your columns.

The next monsoon is fast approaching, and it will be a great boon on the persons (and especially on those who have no means of hiring conveyances) who daily go to work from town to Fort, if Mr. Hope will kindly give this matter his early attention.

Mr. Editor, by inserting this correspondence in your valuable paper you will highly oblige the poor

WORK-PEOPLE.

Bombay, 2nd April.

BOMBAY.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.—The Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley will preside at the ensuing Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

THE ROAD FROM PANWELL TO CAMPOLIE.—A Marathi paper states that the road from Panwell to Campolee, especially near Kon, is infested with robbers.

EUROPEAN VAGRANTS.—On Monday there were in all twenty-four European vagrants in the Government work-house attached to the House of Correction.

POLICE FINES.—The fines inflicted by the several Magistrates of Police during last month, on various offenders brought before them, amounted to nearly Rs. 1,500.

CHIEF OF SANGLI.—A number of followers of the Chief of Sangli arrived here from Poona on Tuesday. They have put up temporarily in the bungalow formerly occupied by the Elphinstone College, on the Gowala Tank Road.

THE SURAT CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The *Surya Prakash* hears that the Government has issued an order that no medicines should be supplied gratis to any but really poor people from the hospital and the charitable dispensary at Surat.

VERNACULAR SCHOOLS OF THIS PRESIDENCY.—A correspondent of the *Indu Prakash* suggests the advisability of allowing the vernacular schools of this Presidency, in common with the English schools and colleges, one month's vacation every year, in the hot season.

A PICK-POCKET.—In the Girgaum Police Court, yesterday, a Mussulman named Hoosein Abas was charged with attempting to steal three rupees from the pocket of one Moti Bhicka. The prisoner was adjudged guilty and sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

FALSE PRETENCES.—Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, Acting Second Magistrate of Police, yesterday sentenced a man named Ibrahim Moor to four months' hard labour, for obtaining by false pretences a maund and thirty seers of ghee, valued at Rs. 20, the property of one Joosuf Mahomed.

A CASE FOR THE SESSIONS.—Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee yesterday committed one Annoomansing Gopalsing to take his trial at the ensuing Criminal Sessions of the High Court, on a charge of stealing wearing apparel and cash, of the agregate value of Rs. 495, the property of one Abdool Liah Futteh Alli.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.—During last month Mr. Spencer, Third Judge of the Small Causes Court, disposed of in all 436 cases. In 408 of the cases verdict was given for plaintiffs, in 12 for defendants, and 16 of the cases were non-suited. In 39 of the cases professional gentlemen were engaged. Of these, 2 were barristers, 16 attorneys, and 37 pleaders.

THE FATAL ACCIDENT.—An adjourned inquest was held yesterday at the Jamsetjee Hospital on the body of Chethoo Hardiall, a hamal in the service of Messrs. Ewart, Latham, and Co., who fell from a height the other day while cleaning a window. He was much hurt and was removed to the hospital, where he died yesterday. The jury found that the man died from fracture of the base of the skull, the result of an accidental fall out of a window.

DEATH BY "PERITONITIS."—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at Thakoordwar lane concerning the death of Doorga Chamba, a hamal in the service of Mr. Rameh under Luxmon. On Tuesday, about 7 a.m. a hamal went to the deceased's house and found him lying on the ground. He complained of a severe pain in the stomach. He was a great drunkard, and died the same evening about 6 o'clock. The jury upon the evidence came to the conclusion that the man's death was caused from peritonitis.

REFRACTORY SEAMEN.—Thomas Roberts and Thomas Bartlett, seamen of the ship Thomas Wilson, were charged with wilful disobedience of lawful commands in the refusal of duty. Mr. William Cosens said—I am captain of the steam ship Thomas Wilson. We left Calcutta for Bombay on the 16th March. On the 17th, or the following day, they refused to do duty. There are nine firemen on board, one of whom was sick. When the prisoner's watch came they would not go to work, saying that unless the Engineer's storekeeper went to assist them in place of the sick man they would not work. I called them up and asked them to go and work, but they refused.

Charles Hunter, engineer on board the ship, said that the sickness of one man would in no way prevent prisoners from doing their duty, but they refused to work without assistance.

The prisoners were convicted, and sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

GIRGAUM MISSION CHURCH SUNDAY SCHOOL.—On Monday last a pleasant treat was given to the children belonging to the Sunday School connected with the Girgaum Mission Church. At about 2 P.M. the children, accompanied by their parents and others interested in the school, assembled in the church. Here three omnibuses awaited them, and in these they were conveyed to the beautiful little fort of Sion. At the fort the party was received by the Rev. Mr. Weatherhead, Captain Oldham, the Rev. Mr. Squires, and others, who conducted them to the bungalow in the fort, which was placed at their disposal through the kindness of Major Candy. Refreshments were immediately provided, and were no doubt needed after the long drive. The children having done justice to the good things provided for them, proceeded to the playground, while the parents and others refreshed themselves with tea, cake, &c. This done, the whole party repaired to the playground, where the children amused themselves with different games. At about 6 P.M. the games were given up, and as it was considered advisable to start for home before it became dark, hats and bonnets were searched for, and the party was soon ready for the return journey. Before starting, however, the Rev. Mr. Weatherhead asked the children to sing a hymn. This having been done, the Rev. gentleman thanked those present for their company; and took the opportunity to invite them to co-operate with him in the prayer meetings and other works undertaken in connection with the church. Cheers were then given by the children, and all left for their homes, well pleased no doubt with the treat. It may be mentioned that this Sunday school has been only about four months in existence, and that there are now between thirty and forty children attending it. Besides the Sunday school a fund for the relief of destitute Europeans and Eurasians has lately been established through the efforts of the pastor and some of the members of the congregation. A good work is being carried on in connection with this unassumingly little "Evangelical" church, and it is to be hoped its influence will spread far and wide. It may not be out of place to say that a good part of the pastor's salary is paid by the members of the congregation.

WE regret to learn that Colonel Graves, who only returned to Poona on Friday, the 22nd, ult. is suffering from an attack of *dengue* fever.—*Deccan Herald*, April 3.

DEATH OF A DECCAN NOBLEMAN.—We regret to announce the death on Sunday last of another of the Deccan nobles, Bhowsahib Poorundhurray. He was the guardian of the Poorundhurray Annasahib, and much respected by the nobles of this part of India.—*Ibid.*

HEAVY FALL OF RAIN NEAR SHOLAPORE.—There has been a heavy fall of rain between Barsee and Sholapore, so heavy as to carry away some of the telegraph posts, and keep back the trains passing along at the time. This will help to fill the tanks in that neighbourhood, and palliate the evils caused by scarcity of water. We only wish Poona could have had a share of the blessing.—*Ibid.*

ATHLETIC SPORTS AT LANOWLEE.—The dwellers at Lanowlee had a very happy day on Monday last. A succession of sports and trials of strength and agility which were well contested, filled up the entire day. In the evening the day's amusements were terminated by a ball which was kept up with great spirit, notwithstanding the labours and exertions of the previous day. A splendid supper was provided, which was done ample justice to by those present, including various guests from Poona, Bombay, and Khandalla. This supper-table was a tantalizing object during the afternoon when people became hungry and thirsty. Very wisely, however, no stimulants were provided on the sporting ground where the sun was very hot, and they might have been hurtful. The former Locomotive Superintendent, Mr. R. D. Saunders, and the present one, Mr. Watson, with Mr. Pinnock, the respected head of the works at Lanowlee, did everything they could think of to add to the enjoyment of the day, by looking after the comfort of all present and managing the arrangements, so that though all necessary work was done, the men were left as free as possible to enjoy what was going on.—*Ibid.*

HIGH COURT.—4TH APRIL.

(Before the Hon. Sir CHARLES SARGENT.)

LONG CAUSES.

601-70—Hearn, Cleveland, and Pelle—Shamavahoo, widow, and others, v. Dwarkadas Yusoonjee—Craigie, Lynch, and Owen.—Issues settled.

179-69—K. Morojee—Lallchund Mohokundass v. Chuthoorbhooj Tarrachund—Keir, Prescot, and Winter.

FOR FURTHER DIRECTION AND COSTS.

954-70—K. Morojee—Pestonjee Hormusjee Suntook v. Nusserwanjee Nowrojee and another—No appearance.

305-71—J. Gopal—Luximbai, widow, v. Keshowram Bapujee and another—Macfarlane and Skipsey.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY.)

In the matter of Act XXXIV. of 1858, and in the matter of Bomanjee Byramjee Colah—For Appointment of Committee.

MOTION.

SHORT CAUSES.

36-72—Craigie, Lynch, and Owen—The Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation vs. The Rutnagherry Saw Mills Co.—No appearance—Part heard.

LONG CAUSE.

563-70—C. Tyabjee—Lallcobhoy Bappoobhoy v. Mancoverbai—Hearn, Cleveland, and Pelle.—(Part heard.)

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

THANKSGIVING SERVICE AT HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, SONAPORE. THURSDAY, 4TH APRIL 1872.

6 P.M.—Hymns 238 (Now thank we all our God), 366 (Come sing with holy gladness), and 232 (O praise our God to-day.)

SHIPPING ITEMS.

THE following passengers proceeded by the s. s. Sattara, which left Calcutta on the 28th ultimo, for Bombay *via* Coast Ports:—Lieut. Fishe, and Mr. and Mrs. J. French and infant.

THE SHIP HELEN SCOTT, 1,117 tons, Captain W. Gribble, arrived yesterday from Liverpool (November 12th) with a cargo of 1,499 tons coals belonging to the G. I. P. Railway, and is consigned to Messrs. Scott and Willcox. She spoke the ship Sydney Dacres, from Liverpool to Bombay.

THE following is a list of passengers per s. s. Azales, which sailed from Calcutta for London on the 25th ultimo:—Colonel E. Bradford, Mr. Patrick C. Hart, Mr. W. J. Wax, Mrs. Wax, and Miss Wax, Mrs. Lewer and two children, Mr. Archibald S. Wilson, Mr. A. E. McGray, Mr. and Mrs. C. Bennett, and Mr. E. H. Harvey.

SALE OF A WRECK.—The Ocean Chief, which was run into and sunk by the steamer Thomas Wilson a few weeks ago at Royapur-reach, some miles down the river, has been sold to certain private individuals, who are now employed, with a party of natives, in endeavouring to raise the cargo and other effects.—*Englishman.*

SALE OF THE LADY MELVILLE.—The wreck of the Lady Melville, which vessel, it may be remembered, was burned and sunk in the Hooghly at the present No. 3 Esplanade Moorings, on the 15th October last, has been sold by public auction by Messrs. Mackenzie, Lyall, and Co. for the sum of Rs. 19,000.—*Ibid.*

STATE OF THE TIDE AT BOMBAY.

HIGH WATER.				APRIL.		LOW WATER.			
Time.		Height.				Time.		Height.	
H.	M.	FT.	IN.			H.	M.	FT.	IN.
8	49 m	2	11	Thursday	4	2	48 m	2	9
9	24 s	5	4			2	49 a	4	10
9	49 m	4	2	Friday	5	3	42 m	4	3
10	18	6	6			3	46 a	5	5
10	30 m	5	2	Saturday...	6	4	24 m	5	6
10	45 a	6	6			4	52 a	5	11
11	10 m	5	11	Sunday ...	7	5	0 m	6	4
11	18 a	6	6			5	11 a	5	11
11	47 m	6	8	Monday.....	8	5	33 m	7	1
11	49 a	6	5			5	49 a	5	9
0	23 a	6	9	Tuesday.....	9	6	3 m	7	6
						6	23 a	5	3
0	21 m	5	11	Wednesday ...	10	6	37 m	7	6
1	1 a	6	7			7	0 a	4	7

Moon New,—8th, 5h. 22m. a.m.

HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

THERE were in all 209 prisoners in the House of Correction on Monday. Of these, 37 were under sentences from the High Court, 1 from the Court of Petty Sessions, 133 from the Magistrates of Police, 31 from Military Courts Martial, and 7 from Naval Courts Martial. Of the prisoners, 128 were natives, and the remaining 81 were Europeans.

IMPORTS OF RAW COTTON INTO BOMBAY.

FROM a statement submitted to Government by Major A. T. Moore, Acting Cotton Commissioner, we see that during the weeks ending 8th and 16th March last, 63,387 cwts. of raw cotton were imported into Bombay by water. Of these 981 cwts. were from the Persian Gulf, 8 cwts. from Madras, 784 cwts. from Sind, 7,435 cwts. from Cutch, 19,881 cwts. from Concan, British, 34,298 cwts. from Gujerat, British.—From another statement we see that during the weeks ending 9th and 16th March, 177,847½ cwts. of raw cotton were imported into Bombay by land—55,191½ cwts. by the B. B. & C. I. Railway, 1,14,752½ cwts. by the G. I. P. Railway, and 7,403½ cwts. by the East India Railway.

THE POOR BOX.

DURING last month nearly Rs. 240 were distributed to poor people from the poor-box of the Fort Police Court. The box is now quite empty. Those who receive relief from this source are mostly European and Eurasian widows, with orphan children, and as many of these have been dependant upon monthly relief from this charity for more than ten years, they will be certain to suffer unless timely donations are made to the box.

MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT AT THE INDO-BRITISH INSTITUTION.

NOW that the series of musical entertainments in aid of the funds of the Indo-British Institution has come to a close, we are glad to be able to congratulate the committee of the institution on the success of the whole of these *soirées musicales*. The last entertainment for the season was given in the hall of the institution on Tuesday evening, and was so largely attended that not only was the room crowded, but many gentlemen were unable to obtain seats and had to stand in the doorway and at the head of the outside staircase. Anything like comfort in a crowded hall at this season of the year is of course out of the question, but the enthusiasm of the audience even till the last song showed that notwithstanding the great heat the entertainment was universally enjoyed. After a piano solo and a song by a well-known gentleman, "Love's Request" was sung by a young lady who has appeared on the same platform on two previous occasions, and of whose singing we have before spoken in high terms. On Tuesday evening she appeared to be somewhat nervous, but sang in good voice and with much feeling, and was deservedly rewarded with the warm plaudits of the audience. The other lady's song in the first part, "The Maiden and her Linnet," was sung by a lady who occupies at these concerts the position of a *prima donna*, and who possesses a voice of great compass, sweetness, and flexibility. The song we have just mentioned gave ample scope for the display of the latter characteristic, and was received with such thunders of applause that the singer was compelled to rise again and sing "Milly May," which was also loudly applauded. In the second part this lady sang "When we went a gleaning," which was also followed by cries of *encore*; she then sang, in a most affecting manner, "Write me a letter from home." A piano solo in the first part by a young lady—who also played in the second part—was played with considerable taste, though the performer was somewhat wanting in force. A gentleman with a deep bass voice sang two solos, but as we have said on former occasions his voice is much better suited for chorus than for solo singing. Another song by a gentleman, "The Storm," was most tastefully sung. Glover's beautiful duet, "Gently sighs the Breeze," occupied a place in the first part, and was sung by a gentleman and a lady who on Tuesday made her *debut* before a Bombay audience. Her first appearance, we feel sure, has established for her a high place amongst the amateurs of Bombay. Her singing of "The Brook" in the second part was a great treat. She, like the lady who sang "The Maiden and her Linnet," enunciates clearly, which we consider to be one of the most appreciable qualities of a singer, and not a word of Tennyson's poem could be lost to the audience. In the duet, we are sorry to say, her voice did not have a chance of showing to such advantage as in the songs she sung by herself. There was only one comic song in the programme, and the amusing and clever performances of the "Howling Swell" at previous concerts led the audience to indulge in great expectations; but the gentleman who sang the so-called "comic song" produced such a melancholy effect that it might be well for the feelings of others if in future he would rather "waste his fragrance upon the desert air" of his private room. In the comic line, there were two readings, one in the first and the other in the second part, which were given with considerable skill, and kept the audience in roars of laughter. We mention specially thus far on the part taken in the entertainment by the gentleman who sang "The Storm," because he was at work, if we may so speak, the whole evening to the end. The success of such an entertainment as that of Tuesday evening depends in great measure upon the skill and musical taste of the accompanist, and we feel certain that it would be difficult to find in Bombay a better accompanist than the gentleman we refer to.

The lady and gentlemen amateurs who have given their services at these *soirées* deserve the thanks not only of the directors of the institution, but also of the public who have enjoyed their performances; and Mr. Tudor Trevor especially merits a vote of thanks, for it has been principally owing to his efforts that these entertainments were organised.

THE MUNICIPAL BUDGET.

YESTERDAY the adjourned meeting of the Bench to consider the Municipal Commissioner's Budget was held in the Durbar Room. A full hour was spent in waiting for a quorum. On the motion of Dr. Blaney, the Hon. Mr. Forbes took the chair.

The Chairman said the business was the discussion of the Budget, but as it had not been referred to the Finance Committee for their report, he supposed it now would be discussed *seriatim* by the meeting.

Mr. Hope said the method of procedure regarding the Budget was a question of some importance. There were some items he would prefer to have decided at once, if they were to be agreed to, so that the works with which they were connected might be carried out before the monsoon. One of these matters was the question regarding the carrying out to Bandora of the whole of the sweepings of the west side of the island. At present a considerable portion of these sweepings was burned on the Flats near the Byculla Hotel. It appeared to him and to others that this process was very objectionable, and since the Municipality had its 400 odd acres available near Bandora, the Bench might decide to utilise them now. The items in the Budget referred, among other matters, to the laying of a line to Bandora to carry off these sweepings. Mr. Hope then proposed the following motion, which was seconded by Mr. Currey:—

That the following four items pp. 40 and 42, be sanctioned:

B. B. and C. I. Railway Company for haulage...	Rs.	4,253
Loading and Emptying Bandora waggons	,,	2,000
Railway Siding at Bandora	,,	16,000
Do. Grant Road.....	,,	4,000
		26,253

Mr. Taylor thought they were beginning at the wrong end in taking up income first.

Mr. Maclean said he thought the income had been settled in December; but there was one point on which he should be glad to have an explanation from the Commissioner before any sums on account of expenditure were voted. In the second paragraph of the introduction to the Revised Budget the Commissioner wrote—"It remains to be seen on the completion of the liquidation of all liabilities out of the new loan, whether there will be any surplus of the 13 lacs of rupees available to add to this balance, or any deficit to be made up from it, but the latter is improbable." At the last meeting Mr. Hope said he would now omit the words "but the latter is improbable," and this made a very serious difference. Looking at the Municipal account he (Mr. Maclean) found that up to March 30th there had been spent already on account of last year's liabilities Rs. 13,61,324, or Rs. 61,676 in excess of the 13 lacs. This deficit reduced the cash balance of Rs. 2,25,736, which the Commissioner expected to have left at the end of the year, and "which," he said, "is not too large a sum to keep for current cash fluctuations and a small reserve for minor emergencies," to Rs. 1,64,060 at once; and all last year's liabilities were not yet paid off. The policy of the Bench in granting assignments for new works ought to be guided by regard for what they would have left at the end of the year; and he (Mr. Maclean) would, therefore, be obliged if the Commissioner could now state what would be the whole amount required to pay off last year's liabilities, and what he considered ought to be the minimum amount of the cash balance to be left at the close of the year.

Mr. Hope said he thought Mr. Maclean's question a very reasonable one, and one which when it had been put to him previously, he had endeavoured to answer as far as practicable. To give a thorough answer would require a very detailed explanation of the calculations of the income and the balances. It had been customary to take a portion of a certain number of items in advance, such as those belonging to conveyance and labour carts, and the market fees, so far as they were obtainable; and the balance question turned a good deal on efficiency in getting these items in quickly, so that if the balance was in excess the Municipality would have a much larger cash balance at the end of this year than they would have under contrary circumstances. Mr. Hope begged it to be understood that what had been shown as paid on account of the liabilities of the past year had not been paid exclusively on the liabilities which were mentioned in the statement of the committee of which he had been a member. "Liabilities" included the whole of the Municipal bills which were unpaid last year. Mr. Crawford and Mr. Maidment calculated on a certain balance of revenue being outstanding at the end of the year, but when the collections were less, there was a deficiency for discharging the bills to be paid, and this was included in the "liabilities," though it was merely a current charge to be met out of current revenue still uncollected. It was also to be distinctly understood that this answer was in the most general terms, but he might say that if the account had been closed when he wrote the words referred to by Mr. Maclean, he would have written the words "the latter is not improbable," simply because the figures had not come out so satisfactory as was hoped. Mr. Hope then referred to the system of collection in the Mofussil as compared with the collection in the city, mentioning that in the Northern Division there would not be an outstanding balance of more than Rs. 44,000 out of a revenue of perhaps a million and three quarters where here we had 3½ lakhs and more out of 30 lakhs, and concluded by saying that the essence of his reply was that it would depend entirely upon the efficiency of the management of the collectorate and its successor up to the end of the year what balance there would actually be.

Mr. Maclean—Do you take a more unfavourable view of the financial condition of the Municipality now than you did when you drew up the revised Budget?

Mr. Hope replied that he did to a certain extent. He had intended originally in drawing up his budget not to calculate upon getting anything for items taken in advance, but to accept anything that might come in in advance just as much gain, so now as the amounts were somewhat less favourable he thought it as well to do so. As to the other question as to what a proper minimum cash balance should be, he said the answer depended much upon the answer to the other. If the collections were worked up closely, and all accounts paid up closely, there would be very little risk, and a very small cash balance would be sufficient to meet requirements. He thought that a lac and a quarter or a lac and a half ought to be a sufficient balance to keep. Municipality from experiencing anything like a financial crises; but if they had a state of things where the Executive were 1½ lacs out in 4 months they required a much larger balance to keep up their credit. At the same time, he would repeat what he had said in December that he did not think it was advisable to draw out a budget so closely as this one, and in his opinion every budget ought to have a reserve fund in it of Rs. 50,000. (Hear, hear.) That, however, was not possible under present circumstances.

Mr. Narayen Wassudew proposed—"That the estimates of income be accepted."

Mr. Hope said he would prefer a committee of scrutiny now, because, leaving Bombay in the course of six or seven weeks, if matters required explanation he might not be here to give it.

Dr. Hewlett spoke on the subject of the nuisance at the Byculla Flats, and approved of the removal of the sweepings to Bandora.

Mr. Hope said that at the suggestion of the Chairman, he would move that a committee should be appointed to scrutinise the items of income and report to the Bench.

The motion was not seconded and fell to the ground.

Mr. Manchersjee Nowrojee Banajee proposed that the whole Budget should be referred to a select committee; which was seconded by Mr. Raghoonath Narayen.

This motion was abandoned.

Mr. Hamilton Maxwell seconded Mr. Narayen's motion, because he believed it would save a great deal of trouble.

The motion was carried.

Mr. Hope's motion which had been seconded by Mr. Currey was also carried.

Captain Henry asked, with reference to the items "to railway siding at Bandora, Rs. 16,000," and to "Do. Grant Road, Rs. 4,000," whether this Rs. 20,000 was a loan to the B. B. and C. I. Railway, or whether the work this sum had to represent would be the exclusive property of the Municipality.

Mr. Currey was understood to reply to Captain Henry that the work on which the Rs. 20,000 would be spent would become Municipal property.

Dr. Hewlett re-urred to the Byculla flat sweepings, and mentioned that he had been preparing a nice road out of them along Mahim sands for equestrians.

Mr. Hope brought forward the next series of items which he desired to be agreed to, so that works might be undertaken before the coming monsoon. He moved that the following items on page 42 be sanctioned:—

Labourers' Chawls at Boree Bunder	Rs.	1,680
Chowkey at do.	,,	165
Chowkey at Coorla	,,	150
Rebuilding of Labourers' Chawls at Coorla.....	,,	200
Stable for No. 1 Ward	,,	3,999
Labourers' Chawl for No. 1 Ward	,,	13,770
	Rs.	19,925

Mr. Narayen Wassudew, in seconding the motion, pointed out the necessity of having building stables for the different wards. Under the present system carters had often to go three or four miles to the stables, after a day's work, and the result was bound to be a loss to the Municipality in the tear-and-wear of animals and materials.

The motion was carried unanimously.

Mr. Hope said he would now commence with the items of the Budget *seriatim*. He moved *pro forma*—"That the item of Rs 23,302 (page 11), being the grant for the Clerk of the Peace Establishment, be sanctioned."

The motion was seconded by Mr. Cowasjee Manockjee.

Mr. Taylor said he thought it was a little shabby to cut down the pay of the clerks in the Clerk of the Peace's office in the style that had been done. He thought they did their duty remarkably well, and that at least during the tenure of office of the present incumbents the salaries should not be cut down. This system, he considered, was not true economy, and as he thought the old style of pay should be continued he moved—"That the pay of the head clerk and second clerk in the office of the establishment of the Clerk of the Peace be continued at Rs. 100 and Rs. 60 respectively."

Mr. Narayen Wassudew seconded the motion with pleasure. The second clerk had served the Municipality for fourteen years. In 1869 he got Rs. 50 a month, and now he was getting Rs. 60, but Mr. Hope had reduced him to Rs. 40. He thought that other gentlemen could afford far better to have their salaries cut down than this fourteen years' servant.

Captain Henry was not in favour of the cutting down system. Nevertheless he thought they were bound to support the Municipal Commissioner, who must have had some good grounds for procedure.

Mr. Maclean said the importance of the principle involved should not be overlooked. It permeated the whole of the departments, and if one clerk's salary were raised the salaries of the whole of the Municipal servants would have to be raised also.

Mr. Narayen was aware of this, but as he thought some of the gentlemen getting Rs. 2,000 and upwards a month could much better afford to have their pay reduced than the small fish, he would rather see the system inaugurated of cutting down 20 or 30 per cent. all round.

Captain Henry said he would be glad to support such a proposition.

Mr. Hope was glad of the opportunity now presented to set right the gentleman who accused him of making these reductions and the gentleman who had defended him. He had had nothing to do with this reduction of salaries in the Clerk of the Peace's office. Some remarks had taken place a short time ago as to whether the Clerk of the Peace was subordinate to the Municipal Commissioner, and although the point was not settled, his own opinion was that the Clerk of the Peace was directly a servant of the Commissioner. He had, however, on this subject, merely addressed a short note to Mr. Leathes asking what reductions he could make in his establishment, and the reply was that the number of servants could not be reduced, but that the reductions now referred to could be made in their salaries. Mr. Hope said that the remarks now made went to the root of the whole matter. If because a man's salary had been increased two or three years ago it was not now to be touched for reduction, the motion and the policy on this principle had not been adopted by the Bench at the end of last year, for it would have saved a great deal of trouble. His idea was that the correct principle was to pay men according to their actual responsibilities and the work they performed. Worth, and nothing else, should be the standard. (Hear, hear.) So far as he had been able to judge, the Clerk of the Peace's servants were exceedingly well paid, because they had really no responsibility; and, although he had not expressed the opinion before, his opinion was that the work could be quite as well done by a sharp clerk at Rs. 60, with a good man under him.

Mr. H. Maxwell said cutting down salaries was always a difficult operation, and he would support the Municipal Commissioner.

A slight discussion followed, after which the motion and amendment were put to the vote, when the latter was carried.

Captain Henry protested that there was not a sufficient number of Justices present to decide so important a principle. 35 was a quorum, but he saw only 16 Justices present.

Mr. Maxwell on this ground protested against the legitimacy of the amendment being carried.

Mr. Narayen said that if Mr. Maxwell did this, he would protest against the legality of the whole of the afternoon's proceedings, because the number of the Justices had always been few.

The Chairman did not think Mr. Narayen could protest rightly, because he could not prove that there had not been a sufficiency of Justices to decide the motion that had been carried. He understood legal opinion had been taken on this matter, and the opinion was expressed that after the quorum had been found business could be proceeded with unless objections were raised by any of the Justices.

Colonel Ballard said that in that case the last vote would stand.

After a consultation with the Municipal Commissioner,

The Chairman said that no doubt the amendment had been legitimately carried—(signs of delight by the amendment supporters)—but that it had been only carried as against the motion, and that therefore it must now be put as a substantive motion.

Before this could be done,

Mr. Hope objected to the motion being put as there was no quorum.

The amendment was therefore not carried substantively, and the Bench adjourned, resolving to pursue the Budget after the other business on Friday.

THE INSOLVENCY COURT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Gibbs presided at a sitting of the Court yesterday.

RE SHAIK HOOSEIN MOIDEEN.

Mr. Pigot applied for an interim order on behalf of the insolvent, who is in custody under an attachment on a judgment. On referring to the schedule, it would appear, said the learned counsel, that the insolvent's trading was fair and that there was a good deal of property available. The application was not opposed, and was accordingly granted.

RE KHUTBEE TALEB FUCKHER MAHOMED.

Mr. Budroodin Tyabjee, on behalf of the insolvent, asked for leave to amend the schedule. At the last hearing, the opposing creditor had obtained a rule requiring insolvent to show cause why he should not amend his schedule by inserting the former as a creditor. Insolvent had since then examined the books and thought that the claim was a rightful one; and he asked for leave to insert it in his schedule. Mr. Leith, for the opposing creditor, consented, and the application was granted.

RE PRANJEEVUNDAS DOOLUBDAS.

Mr. Lang, on behalf of the insolvent, whose liabilities amounted to Rs. 87,650, applied for an adjournment for four months. On the 20th December last, his lordship had ordered that the hearing be adjourned until the first Court day in March 1872. As no notice of the present application had been given to the Official Assignee, his Lordship ordered it should stand over until the next Court day.

RE ABDOOL LUTIFF CUMMOO AND ANOTHER.

Mr. Starling, for an opposing creditor, applied for further time for an inspection of the insolvent's books, and also that an order be passed for bringing in certain books belonging to a firm, in which insolvent was lately a partner.

The Commissioner said he did not see how he could order third parties, not before the Court, to produce their books. They might be subpœnaed to produce them, and they would do so. His Lordship remembered a similar case, in which he had to refuse the application. In the case of Cawndas Narrondas, his Lordship was informed, a similar application was made to Sir Joseph Arnould, who refused it.

Mr. Starling said his Lordship could make an order in this case, because insolvent was, shortly before he filed his petition, a partner in the firm whose books were wanted.

The Commissioner refused the application.

The liabilities of these insolvents amount to Rs. 2,52,623.

RE CHINTAMON GUNGADHUR JOSHY.

Mr. Pigot applied that an application for an interim order, which was to be made yesterday on behalf of the insolvent, be allowed to be postponed until the 15th inst. Mr. Lang, for an opposing creditor, consented. The Commissioner remarked the insolvent's name had become very familiar to him, and allowed the postponement asked for.

RE JAIRAM GOPALL.

The liabilities of this insolvent amount to Rs. 13,698. The case was to come on yesterday, unopposed, for a second hearing, when insolvent would have been entitled to his discharge.

Mr. Starling, for a creditor of the insolvent, asked for a fortnight's time to be allowed to file grounds of opposition, and to oppose the discharge.

The Commissioner said the creditor had sufficient notice of the insolvency, and as he did not choose to come in to oppose in due time; and as the insolvent objected to an adjournment, the application must be refused.

The insolvent was afterwards sworn to the truth of his schedule and discharged.

RE NURBHERAM PREMSING.

On the application of a Marwaree creditor, the petition of this insolvent was dismissed for want of prosecution.

RE HAJEE JACOB HAJEE MAHOMED.

The liabilities in this case amounted to Rs. 2,393. The Commissioner said the schedule was a most unsatisfactory one, as the insolvent, though he went on incurring debts during several years, did not return a pie of assets. In order to mark his displeasure, his Lordship adjourned the discharge for six months without protection.

RE RALIATRAM SEWLAL.

The liabilities of the insolvent, a cotton dealer, amounted to Rs. 99,900, and the bad assets to Rs. 17,625. He had obtained a rule nisi for a final discharge, and as there was no opposition, the rule was made absolute, and insolvent was granted a final discharge.

RE JAVERCHUND MANIKCHUND.

Mr. Farran, instructed by Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, on behalf of Mr. T. F. Punnett, agent to the official liquidator of the Commercial Bank Corporation, applied for a rule *nisi*, under section 9 of the Indian Insolvent Act, by which Javerchund Manikchund should be adjudicated to have committed an act of insolvency. On the 2nd February 1869, the Commercial Bank Corporation obtained a decree for Rs. 24,420 against Javerchund, who absconded from Bombay in June 1869 and had since then been residing at Boree Bunder in Cutch, for the purpose of evading the execution of the decree.

The Commissioner granted a rule *nisi* adjudicating Javerchund Manikchund to have committed an act of insolvency.

DISCHARGES.

In the course of the day, the following among other insolvents were granted discharges:—Abdool Cadur Chandabhoy, a native doctor, liabilities Rs. 4,549. Hasanally Jewabhoy, a dealer in cutlery, liabilities Rs. 5,534. Shaik Dowlut Azmoodin, a buggy driver, liabilities Rs. 2,642. Govind Dhondoo, a carpenter, liabilities Rs. 1,117. Govind Mowjee, a compositor, liabilities Rs. 2,676. Balloo Sonoojee, a pressman, liabilities Rs. 10,323. Mooljee Muthooradass, a cotton sampler, liabilities Rs. 6,470. P. A. Lunel, a clerk, liabilities Rs. 5,396. Hajee Sooleeman Hamid, a cloth dealer, liabilities Rs. 5,671. Thomas Xavier De Souza, a broker, liabilities Rs. 5,055. Cowasjee Framjee, a liquor-seller, liabilities Rs. 3,534. Hormusjee Nowrojee, a contractor, liabilities Rs. 3,080. Cassum Sulleman, a dyer, liabilities Rs. 8,730. Byramjee Temooljee, an egg-seller, liabilities Rs. 3,052. Lukhmidass Vullubjee, a merchant, liabilities Rs. 88,255.

AN ARBITRATOR'S FEES.

YESTERDAY at the High Court, Sir Charles Sargent delivered judgment in the case of H. R. Wilcox v. Rajoo Balloo, which was heard before his Lordship a few days ago, when Mr. Latham, instructed by Messrs. Dallas and Lynch, appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Mr. Janardhun Gopall, appeared for the defendant. The plaintiff claimed to recover Rs. 1,537, the amount of fees due to him as an arbitrator. By an order of reference made by the Court, a suit, in which Rajoo Balloo was the plaintiff and one Coorjee Ludha was the defendant, and all matters in difference therein, were referred to the award and final determination of Mr. John Campbell and the present plaintiff as referees chosen between the parties, and of Mr. James Morris as umpire. The award was published on the 1st December 1869, by which, among other things, the arbitrators directed that the sum of Rs. 3,075 should be paid as their costs in equal

THE LOOSHAI EXPEDITION.

The 1st company of the Bengal Sappers and Miners passed through Calcutta on Saturday morning last, having just returned from the left column of the Looshai Expeditionary Field Force, viâ Goalundo, by the Eastern Bengal Railway to Calcutta, and proceeded by the East Indian Railway *en route* to Roorkee, which is their head-quarters.

We hear from Cachar that the wings of the 42nd Assam Light Infantry and 44th N. I., commanded respectively by Lieutenant-Colonels Sherriff and Nuthall, left on the 20th and 21st, and the General and Staff on the 19th, and the only troops now remaining in the station are the 4th N. I. In Sylhet there were still six or seven hundred coolies, but they were expected to leave in a day or two for Chattak. The Government steamer Jabuna, with the head-quarters of the 42nd P. N. I., left Chattak on the 19th, and the Prince Albert, with the wing of the 22nd, on the following day. The embarkation of the troops and coolies was conducted by Captain Birch, who has succeeded Captain Thompson as Brigade-Major of the North-Eastern District; and the sanitary arrangements were under charge of Dr. Buckle, Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals. The Brigadier and most of the officers of the force are said to be suffering more or less from the poor diet and constant exposure to which they have been subjected; and there is a rumour that the Commander-in-Chief has called for a report from the medical officers concerning the quality of the provisions issued to the Europeans. —*Englishman.*

THE CHOLERA IN THE 22ND N. I.

In our issue of yesterday we announced with regret that the 22nd N. I. had been attacked by cholera on its way up-country (to Jhelum) from Calcutta. Further particulars have now come to hand, and we learn that this fine regiment, which has just returned from the Lushai Campaign, was attacked by the disease soon after passing Tipai Mookh, and had some eight or nine cases between that place and Calcutta, four of which proved fatal. The regiment was nevertheless sent on by train to its destination, and when in the train the fell disease re appeared. One man died on the platform at Mirzapore, and the body was left behind in charge of a fatigue party to be buried. The state of affairs having been telegraphed to the authorities here, the train was met on its arrival by the Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals, Dr. Rose, the Brigade Major, and the Officiating Quarter-Master-General, and as there were two more cases in one of the carriages it was decided not to allow them to go on to Cawnpore, where there is a large European force, and as it would have been equally dangerous to have stopped them here, the entire regiment was ordered to halt at Manourie, a station about 12 miles north of Allahabad, where there is a regular cholera camp ground. The wisdom of this measure has now become apparent, as three fresh cases have been reported. In such circumstances, no matter how unpleasant it be for the corps under observation, there is nothing like thorough isolation, and it is a matter of regret the regiment did not go into camp the moment the disease first made its appearance, when the risk of extending it to this and other stations would have been obviated. We trust in a few days the gallant regiment will have a clean bill of health and be allowed to proceed to its destination. —*Pioneer.*

THE NUSSERABAD CANTONMENT CASE.

Tuesday's *Pioneer* contains the following regarding the proceedings on the first day of this trial:—

Owing to the trial of a guard for being drunk in the execution of his duty, the "Nusseerabad Cantonment case" was not called on till half-past 12 o'clock. The jury having been empanelled, Colonel Bush and Captain Rudd were placed in the box just to hear the charges read out to them, not of course neither office pleaded guilty, and the Judge then very considerately had the box removed, seeing that it was hardly large enough to hold both officers conveniently. The officers were then seated where the box stood, and the trial began. Mr. Warner, counsel for the defendants, informed his Lordship that he appeared (aided by Mr. Howard) for the officers charged with criminal trespass and violence, and begged permission to take some preliminary objections to the trial on the score of jurisdiction. These objections will be found in our detailed law report in to-morrow's issue; but it is sufficient to state that these objections were overruled by Mr. Justice Turner. The Government Advocate, Mr. Jardine, in opening the case, made a very proper appeal to the jury to dismiss all prejudice from their minds as to the reports they might have read in the newspapers; he said that he appeared as prosecutor for the Crown, and not for the persons aggrieved; that Government had sanctioned even the defence of the officers, so that the case was tried merely to determine whether military officers had *legal right* to appropriate the houses tenanted by civilians within cantonments under circumstances such as occurred in the present case. The Government Prosecutor even went so far as to say that if the jury agreed in finding a verdict of guilty, he should ask his Lordship to inflict merely a nominal penalty. Mr. Jardine's address was then ably directed to showing that although he disclaimed any intention of accusing the officers charged with the offences in question of any unnecessary rudeness or conduct unbecoming the character of gentlemen in Her Majesty's Army, yet that the mere fact of forcible measures having been taken to remove the occupants from their house in cantonments implied criminal violence and trespass, unless counsel for the defence could show that the accused officers had sufficient authority for what they did. Amusing particulars were adduced of the removal of Mr. Newman, who placed himself on a folding couch, and of his location on the road adjoining the house, as also of Mr. Augier's carriage in a chair on the same place. It appeared that the folding couch bent slightly during this process and gave Mr. Newman's leg a *pinch*—but there was no charge of "malice" as to this incident. Mr. Jardine's arguments, when our report left Court, went to show that the authority of the Commander-in-Chief in Bombay, under which the accused officers acted, could not be construed as "legal and valid" for the purpose of taking forcible possession of houses; and that in any case such resumption was only contemplated in extreme cases, and certainly not with the use of force. The Government Prosecutor endeavoured to support his case by reference to the case of Robinson v. Carey which occurred in the High Court, Calcutta, which arose on the appropriation of a house in the Barrackpore cantonments after the cyclone; but Mr. Justice Turner pointed out that the Judges in that case had carefully avoided expressing any opinion as to the powers of the military authorities. The Government Advocate contended that in the present case there were other houses which could have been appropriated without causing inconvenience to any one, and that there was no absolute *necessity* for the ejection of the persons who were dispossessed: that the authorities adduced by counsel for the defence certainly cannot therefore be considered a sufficient protection for the conduct of these officers. It was further urged that, under the Penal Code, a mistake of *fact* would exempt a person from criminal intent in any offence committed, but that mistake of *law* would not, as the *theory* of the law presumed it necessary to acquaint every one of every person with the law, though of course the Government Prosecutor admitted that nothing could be further from the truth than this fiction of law. The address concluded with Mr. Jardine's insisting on the needlessness and illegality of the force used; as, although the risk of extending it to this and other stations would have been obviated. We trust in a few days the gallant regiment will have a clean bill of health and be allowed to proceed to its destination. —*Pioneer.*

THE VICEREGAL COUNCIL.

The following is a list of business which was to be brought forward at the meeting of the Council of the Governor-General of India for the purpose of making laws and regulations, to be held on Tuesday:—

1. His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, on the resumption of the adjourned debate on the bill to amend Act No. V. of 1840 (concerning the Oaths and Declarations of Hindoos and Mahomedans), to move the following amendment:—

That the following new section be inserted after section 3:

"If any party to, or witness, in any judicial proceeding offers to give evidence on oath in any form common amongst, or held binding by, persons of the race or persuasion to which he belongs, and not repugnant to justice or decency, and not purporting to affect any third person, the Court may, if it thinks fit, tender such oath to him.

"If any party to any proceeding offers to be bound by any such oath as is mentioned in the first paragraph of this section, if such oath is taken by the other party to, or by any witness in, such proceeding, the Court may, if it thinks fit, ask such party or witness whether he will take the oath or not.

"If such party or witness accepts such oath, the Court may proceed to administer it, or if it is of such a nature that it may be more conveniently taken out of Court, the Court may issue a commission to any person to administer it, and authorise such person to take the evidence of the person to be sworn and return it to the Court.

"The evidence so given shall, as against the person who offered to be bound by it, be conclusive proof of the matter stated.

"If the party or witness refuses to take the oath, he shall not be compelled to take it, but the Court shall record, as part of the proceedings, the nature of the oath proposed, the facts that he was asked whether he would take it, and that he refused it, together with any reason which he may assign for his refusal."

2. The Hon. Mr. Stephen to move that the bill as amended, together with the amendment now agreed to, be passed.

3. Also to move that the report of the Select Committee on the bill to regulate the Courts in British Burmah be taken into consideration.

4. Also to move that the bill as amended be passed.

5. Also to present the report of the Select Committee on the bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to offences committed in Foreign States.

6. Also to present the report of the Select Committee on the bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to the local extent of the General Regulations and Acts and to the local limits of the jurisdictions of the High Courts and the Chief Controlling Revenue Authorities.

7. Also to introduce the bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to land-revenue in the North-Western Provinces of Bengal.

8. Also to move for leave to introduce a bill to regulate the procedure of the High Courts in the exercise of their original criminal jurisdiction.

The object is stated in the title.

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL'S AGENT AT MOORSHEDABAD.

The *Pioneer's* Calcutta correspondent says:—Colonel Thornhill, the Governor-General's Agent at Moorshedabad, came up to Calcutta on Tuesday morning last, and has since then been a guest at Government House. I do not believe that this visit possesses any special "political significance," though it may be that if Colonel Thornhill, who is placed under the Government of Bengal, through whom he corresponds officially with "India," desires to establish direct relations with the Supreme Government, he would probably prefer coming up personally and having a quiet talk over the matter, to suggesting the change through the usual official channel. I am told that the unnecessary subordination of the Moorshedabad Agency to the local Government not only lowers the dignity of Colonel Thornhill's office—which is a small matter—but also gives rise to a good deal of obstruction in the management of ordinary business; and if this be the case, and the gallant Colonel has come up to set matters right, I do not see why he should not be rewarded with success.

SHOULD THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL HAVE AN EXECUTIVE COUNCIL?

(*Englishman.*)

The Bengal Administration Report for the last year thus describes the nature and extent of the responsibilities which rest on the shoulders of the Lieutenant-Governor:—

While, on the one hand, a considerable portion of the Lieutenant-Governor's time and attention is taken up in dealing with a multitude of rude and savage tribes, his government is carried on in a city which is the metropolis of India, whose ideas and requirements are in most marked contrast with those which have just been referred to, and which is under an exceptional system of administration, distinguishing it from all the rest of the province. Calcutta, with Bombay only as its rival, is by far the most Europeanized city in India, the character of the administration of which is in wide contrast to that of the population already described. If, in administering his frontiers, the Lieutenant-Governor has to throw himself into the sentiments and traditions of rude tribes, among whom society is in its most elementary and aboriginal state, at his head-quarters he has to realize the claims and aspirations of classes who expect and demand to be governed in accordance with the latest refinements of political, social, and juridical science.

There is no exaggeration in this statement. In no part of India are the extremes of social life and of civilization brought into close affinity and vivid contrast to the extent they are in Bengal. The Kol in Chota Nagpore, the Sonthal in the Sonthal Purgahnas, the Lepcha in Sikkim, the Magh in Chittagong Hills, are at one end of the social scale, the opposite end being represented by the European civilization of Calcutta.

The legitimate conclusion to draw from this state of things is that, in Bengal, if anywhere, every possible device and means for good government should be present. The Governor of so many races and of the richest and probably most populous part of India, should surely possess the same advantages of co-operation and of counsel as are enjoyed by the Governors of the poorer Presidencies of Bombay and Madras. It is not difficult to see why the distinction was originally drawn between those two presidencies and Bengal, but it is not easy to perceive why that which has become an anomaly should continue. Up to the time of Lord Dalhousie the Governor General of India was Governor of Bengal. In the administration of the province, as well as in that of the empire, he had the assistance of his Council. When Bengal was given a separate Governor, it was supposed that being selected from the members of the service, to which all details of administration are familiar, he would not require the same external helps of local knowledge and experience which, for the Governors of the other two presidencies coming fresh out from England, was evidently indispensible. To some extent this is true, but experience has shown that it is only partially true. In the first place, whatever a man's experience be, it is only a limited experience. If his official life has been passed in Behar, he knows very little of Eastern Bengal, and more accordingly, of the men who have successively been appointed Lieutenant-Governors of Bengal, only one, Sir F. Halliday, had any real practical local knowledge. Sir J. Peter Grant, Sir Cecil Beadon, and Sir George Campbell were those three had been passed in the Secretariat and in the Supreme Council. Mr. Campbell's experience of Bengal is limited to the period during which he sat as a Judge of the High Court, and to the short time he devoted to inquiries into the Santhal rebellion. It is obvious that these men, and any others who may succeed them, must have been and must be dependent in a great measure on the knowledge and advice of others; and the question therefore resolves itself into this, whether the government of this large presidency is likely to be better carried on by a Governor, free to take advice or not, and who, if he takes it, gets it irresponsibly from Secretaries or any one else he chooses to consult, or by a Governor assisted and sometimes checked by responsible advisers and councillors? The case may be put in other words as a question between the advantages of a personal government and a government of joint responsibility and action. To the issue thus narrowed, the answer seems clear. As in territories newly acquired it is of advantage to leave individual energy untrammelled by any detailed code of law, and to administer rough-and-ready and sometimes what elastic justice, so, under the same conditions, the executive should be allowed full play, unchecked by any leading strings except those which are held by the hands of the Supreme Power.

But when custom and law have worked out grooves for themselves, personal government is as inapplicable as personal justice. The course of Government should then be steady and uniform, unmarked by capricious backwards and forwards, and not subject to violent changes. The improvements introduced by one Governor should not be liable to be arrested by his successor, and no man should have it in his power to destroy and undo what preceding his own efforts had laboriously constructed. There should, in short, be a tradition of Government, and this can only be satisfactorily attained by the existence of an Executive Council. Such a body acts as the fly-wheel of a machine, regulating its movements, and saving it from the jars and damage of too rapid working.

A NEWSPAPER LIBEL PROTECTION SOCIETY.

A contemporary informs us that a Newspaper Libel Protection Society is being started in London; "first," according to the prospectus, "to secure a clear interpretation and revision of the law; and, secondly, to protect the Press from the repeated attacks made upon it by persons who use the law as it exists for the purposes of intimidation and profit." We are told that, irrespective of its moral influence, the advantages such an Association would offer to proprietors in economising law-expenses would be great, as cases in which members were concerned might be conducted through the Society's appointed solicitors." It is said that a number of newspaper proprietors have given the scheme their support. One proprietor, who declines to do so, admits, however, that "it is quite time steps were taken to put a stop to the many vexatious actions for libel frequently brought by obscure or vain-glorious people who pretend their characters or prospects have been damaged on account of just but uncomplimentary newspaper remarks."

Dr. Livingstone.—Among the passengers who left Liverpool on Wednesday evening for Africa in the British and African Company's steamer Volta, was Mr. Charles Livingstone, British Consul at Fernando Po, and brother of the celebrated African explorer. Mr. Livingstone expresses the greatest confidence in the safety of Dr. Livingston, whom he believes to have been detained by the unwillingness of the natives to assist him in his object Mr. Livingstone also thinks that the brother will, in the course of some months, reach the sea coast near Zanzibar. —*Times*, March 8.

Maravilla Cocoa.—Opinions of the Press.—"Those who have not yet tried Maravilla will do well to do so."—*Morning Post.* "It may justly be called the perfection of prepared Cocoa."—*British Medical Journal*

Maravilla Cocoa.—The *Globe* says, "Taylor Brothers' Maravilla Cocoa has achieved a thorough success, and supersedes every other Cocoa in the market. Entire solubility, a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest elements of nutrition, distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For Invalids and Dyspeptics, we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage."

Homœopathic Cocoa.—This original preparation, which has attained such a world-wide reputation, is manufactured by TAYLOR BROTHERS under the ablest homœopathic advice aided by the skill and experience of the inventors, and will be found to combine in an eminent degree the purity, fine aroma, and nutritious property of the fresh nut.

Soluble Chocolate, made in one minute without boiling. The above articles are prepared exclusively by Taylor Brothers, the largest manufacturers in Europe, and sold in tin-lined packets only, by Storekeepers and others all over the world. Steam Mills, Brick Lane, London. Export Chicory Mills, Bruges, Belgium.

THE TICHBORNE CLAIMANT.

(*Times*, March 8.)

Up to a late hour last evening the Claimant in the Tichborne case had not succeeded in obtaining the bail in the sum of £5,000, which, with his own recognizances in that amount, has been fixed as the condition of his being at large until the next Sessions of the Central Criminal Court. He consequently remains in the custody of the Governor of the gaol of Newgate (Mr. Jonas), into which he was committed on the previous afternoon. Rumours that bail would be forthcoming were current during the day, and the names of some persons of high position were mentioned as the proposed sureties; but even if there were any truth in the statements, the proceedings have not as yet taken any tangible or practical form. On Wednesday afternoon the prisoner was visited by a member of Parliament who has taken great interest in his case, and yesterday he was seen by a solicitor whose name did not transpire, but who is understood to be not a member of the firm which appeared for him in the Common Pleas. The Claimant has taken advantage of the rule which under some restrictions allows persons committed for trial to obtain food at their own expense from a recognised tradesman outside the prison, but he has not been, and will not be, permitted the use of stimulants, unless Mr. Gibson, the surgeon of the gaol, certifies to their necessity in his case. In place of the hammock slung across each cell, the Claimant has been, for obvious reasons, furnished with a wooden bedstead; and, if such a circumstance has any public interest, it may be added that on Wednesday he went to bed at 7 o'clock in the evening and rose next morning between 6 and 7. In the course of yesterday, in conformity with one of the rules of the prison, and not, as people might suppose, out of idle curiosity, his weight was taken and the marks about his body were registered. This regulation is often of considerable use in serving to identify persons who happen to be confined in the prison more than once. The Claimant's weight was 26 stone. He has conformed in every respect to the rules of the gaol, he is cheerful and fair from reserved, and he spends his time in reading the books furnished in his cell. Yesterday, on paying their customary visit to Newgate, the visiting justices (Mr. Alderman Sidney and Mr. Alderman Cotton) saw him, and, in reply to their inquiries, he said he was satisfied with his treatment and wanted nothing. He seemed confident that bail would be provided, and he asked whether the application should be made at Westminster or in the City. He was told at Westminster. He expressed surprise that he was arrested and confined under the name of Thomas Castro, which he refused to acknowledge. To this Alderman Cotton remarked that it was only natural that he should be so designated, he having admitted that he had borne the name in Australia for some time. The explanation appeared, it is said, to satisfy him. He stated incidentally that his case when it came on for hearing was likely to occupy a long time. He was also visited during the day by Mr. Sheriff Bennett, in whose nominal custody he is. Numbers of people applied to be admitted to the goal, but they were all refused by the Governor. Even those who had orders of admission were not allowed to gratify any vulgar curiosity in the matter, or to see the Claimant or any of the other prisoners. He will, with the rest of the inmates, have to attend the chapel of the gaol on Sunday next. In which he is lodged at Newgate, unless he declares himself a Roman Catholic, as he is likely to do, and objects on that ground to be present at the service. A month will have to elapse before the Sessions commence, and in this interval the preliminaries for the prosecution will be settled by the Treasury. As to his defence, no information has yet been obtained.

We understand that Mr. Holmes yesterday addressed a letter to the Attorney-General, stating that all the papers in his possession with regard to this case shall be preserved, in order that they may, if required, be produced at the Claimant's trial for perjury. He has also signified his willingess, in accordance with the views expressed by the Lord Chief Justice, to appear in the witness-box and depose to all he knows with reference to the case.

Referring to the article which appeared in *The Times* of yesterday on the effect of the nonsuit, a correspondent writes to say that although the Claimant may at once commence a second action, the Court would stay all proceedings in any such action until the costs of the first action were paid. He cites for this proposition "Danvers v. Morgan" (17 *C. B.* 530), "Cobbett v. Warner" (2 *L. R. Q. B.*, 108) "Clark v. Dixon" (4 *Jur.* N. S., 715)

A PREFECT CHARGED WITH EMBEZZLEMENT AND FORGERY.

(*Special Correspondent of the "Daily News"*)

Rouen, Monday, Feb. 26.

The vast and superb hall of the Assize Court here has been thronged to-day with the *élite* of the Department of the Seine Inferieure and Eure, who are either witnesses or excited spectators of the extraordinary trial of M. Janvier de la Motte, the late Prefect of the Eure. One hundred and fifty witnesses occupied almost all the seats in the body of the hall, and the President disappointed hundreds of local notabilities who forged places. Four Judges and Procureur-General Isoard and Advocate-General Grenier sat in their scarlet robes. Every Paris journal was represented. The trial will last many days, therefore on extra jury was empanelled, as usual when cases are appointed. With M. Janvier de la Motte are indicted, as accomplices, M. Bourguignon, the departmental architect; M. Boulanger, a builder; and M. Vitteeoq, Mayor of Beaumont. All are respectable-looking men. There has been no trial like this in France for many years.

M. Janvier de la Motte, aged 48, is a tall, well-shaped man. He has dark hair, closely shaven cheeks, carefully cultivated, thin lips drawn out sometimes into a painful imperial; in fine, he has every pretension to be regarded as an Adonis. He has, nevertheless, a manly, intellectual, and an assured, not to say defiant, demeanour. He surveyed the Judges and the audience as though conscious of being the principal person in the place, and fit to be in command. His movements are not inelegant, and it is remarkable how high he holds his head when he stands up. M. Lachaud, the counsel for the Emperor's favourite Prefet, on taking his seat at the gorgeous fretted roof of the mediæval hall, and remarked with a sigh that it would absorb his voice. The prisoners challenged nine jurymen, and the prosecution six. The ultimate panel looked quite a special jury. The impression on each admitted was to the effect, that they would neither betray the interests of the prisoners nor those of society, which accuses them. The reading of the indictment occupied three hours.

It began by stating that on February 19, 1856, the prisoner Janvier de La Motte was translated from the Prefecture of the Lozère to that of the Eure. He had for many years before occupied various public offices, from his connection with which he had acquired the reputation of an unscrupulous, immoral man, a devotee of facile pleasures, devoid of any sense of duty or dignity. Although his wife was always in debt, the instruction showed that before his appointment to Evreux he was in difficulties, and that when at Meude he had recourse to disgraceful means to raise money. His sojourn in the Department of the Eure increased his embarrassments. His debts increased rapidly, less from the cost of his establishment than from other expenses which his disorderly habits led him to incur. The facilities of railway communication enabled him to spend much of his time in Paris. He constantly left his wife and children, to indulge in debauchery with abandoned women; and often employed procuresses to find them for him. His conduct was so bad that in 1861 his wife found it necessary for her own dignity, and the interest of her children to apply for a separation, which the Court granted. The winding up of his affairs which followed upon this judgment showed that his debts amounted to 429,039 francs. He had been coaxed to pay his tradesmen, but often borrowed money of his servants. His wife's relations in vain made sacrifices to keep up his credit Far from amending, he saw in the separation only an opportunity to indulge more openly than ever his evil inclinations, and openly installed his mistresses in his prefecture, to the great scandal of the honest people of Evreux. Wi h such habits, it was a matter of course that he should contract new debts. He ran up enormous bills with fashionable tradesmen, and his bills were regularly dishonored. Between December 21, 1865, and March 13, 1868, no less than 140 writs were issued against him for sums of money amounting in the aggregate to 200,000 francs, and the Claimant, after declaring himself bankrupt, with a schedule showing 700,000f of debt, his friends again came forward and saved him. But shortly afterwards, in April, 1868, it was thought necessary to remove him from his prefecture. Some time had been entertained as to his administration of the departmental funds. So far back as 1865 M. Deschamps, the Mayor of Evreux, memorialised the Council-General of the Eure, requesting to ask accounts of him for the Prefect deciding the amount of a subscription for the relief distress ed cotton workers which he had received, and also a sum of upwards of 15,000f. paid for entries at the Regional Agricultural Exhibition of 1864. The next year, in 1866, an account was presented to the Council-General, and duly passed by that body, but suspicions continued to exist. In July, 1870, the Municipal Council of Evreux passed a resolution that the former prefect should be called upon to account for the exhibition money, which belonged to the town. And at length, on September 22, the present Mayor of Evreux preferred a charge of forgery and embezzlement, which is the foundation of the present prosecution. It were impossible to investigate all the facts relating to the administration of the prisoner, extending over a period of ten years, during which he was only a month or so forty millions. The instruction has confined itself to a few facts which, though incomplete, show conclusively the criminal habits of Janvier de la Motte. It was by practising on the weakness of the subscribers and the tradesmen and the prefecture, and procuring from them fictitious bills and false attestations, and in giving himself false certificates, that he wilfully eluded the rules of the public accounts, and procured funds which were unduly placed to the debit of the communes and the department. His frauds began ten years ago.

A vast number of instances of frauds were then given, of which I can only cite some few examples. It is alleged that the real expenses of the celebrated fête to the Emperor in 1858 were but 35,000 francs, whereas the Prefect charged the Department 53,000 francs. Jules Godard, the assistant, received 1,200 francs for going up in a balloon, but signed without reading it a receipt for 4,000 fr. As a contractor for embankment or highways, a stone breaker, who cannot read or write, and never in his life had so much as 100 francs owing him, was made to figure as the recipient of 2,000 francs for a road contract. A flower merchant of Paris named Boussavit furnished flowers to the amount of 2,490 francs for a fête at the Prefecture. He received 2,590 francs from a girl named Henriette Renault, one of the Mesdames Joachim Gosselin, living at 8, Rue d'Enghien, Paris. For the bribe of 100 francs the tradesman signed a receipt for 9,500 francs. M. Simon, the manager of the Evreux Theatre, received 1,990 francs for an official performance. He was induced to sign a receipt for 4,000 francs, on the representation that the Prefect had made presents of diamonds to M. Bressant and Mdlle. Damain. These same diamonds had been already charged to the departmental fund. He charged expensive flowers, selected by his mistress, Henriette, to the public purse. He charged 2,399f. for postages of his circulars, whereas he was entitled to frank letters in his department; and it was utterly impossible that anything like the amount could have been expended. In 1861 the architect's war produced a cotton crisis. The Ministry sent 112,000 francs to Janvier de la Motte to relieve distress. The Council General voted 249,000 francs, and a private subscription amounted to 147,788 francs. Of all these sums, which passed through the hands of the Prefect, only 49,000 francs were accounted for. To sum up, the instruction, which bears only upon a few points of the twelve years' administration of the prisoner Janvier de la Motte shows that in the department of the Eure. He sowed demoralisation broadcast. As a man he set the example of the most scandalous debauchery. As an administrator he trampled upon the plainest rules of probity. He forged writings, corrupted his subordinates, scattered public money to the winds, and paid for his own inordinate luste with funds which should have been sacred. Such is the past life of this man, who endowed with no common intelligence might have honourably served his country, if in addition to his talent he had united common honesty and that feeling of self-respect without which a functionary is unworthy of the confidence of the State and the esteem of his fellow-citizens. Encouraged by his example, and misled by his deplorable influence, his accomplices indicted with him lent themselves to the fabrication of false vouchers, if not for their own personal benefit, at least to be agreeable to him. In consequence the prisoners were accused as principals or accomplices of malversation of private and public moneys, forgery of private and public documents, and "forfeiture" and "concussion," two technical expressions in the French code for crimes committed by public functionaries.

M. Janvier de la Motte, who has great command of countenance, listened imperturbably to the several charges of the indictment. Among the witnesses for the prosecution are Count Lagrange, the Duke of Albufera, the Marquis Blosseville, the Duke of Clermont Tonnerre, and M. Godard, the aëronaut. M. Janvier de la Motte has cited M. Pouyer Quertier, M. Pinard, an Imperialist Minister, Count de Vallon, Admiral La Ronciere Le Noury, and the Marquis de Croix, with others of less note.

Rouen, Tuesday, Feb. 27.

M. Janvier de la Motte in his examination is exceedingly adroit and voluble. He fences with the President; rarely answers "Yes" or "No," but gives wordy explanations, and has a where-fore for every why. His general line of defence is that large sums of money were entrusted to him, which he scattered right and left taking receipts and keeping few accounts, but confiding in the honour of the distributors. He admitted that his private life was not free from reproach; but the very recklessness with which he borrowed at usurious interest excluded the idea that he plundered the public. The President could not follow this argument. The prisoner, however, averred that he spent 24,000f. of his own money for the benefit of the department. He pleaded his popularity in the department as evidence of his innocence, for people instinctively love honour and probity. The President doubted whether the jury would be influenced by public opinion, because the people could never have suspected a prefect of deeds of which the prisoner stood accused.

The other prisoners admitted fabricating tradesmen's bills and vouchers to facilitate Janvier's payments for the Emperor's *fete*, and other things, but thought there was no harm in this, as it was all for the benefit of the department. The President expressed astonishment at this doctrine.

THE ENGLISH INCOME TAX.

(*Times*, March 8)

The "large and influential" Deputation whose interview with Mr. Lowe we reported yesterday made one of the strangest proposals ever submitted to a Minister. The Income Tax has been attacked from many sides, and has been the subject of numberless suggestions, but these gentlemen deserve the credit of a perfectly original proposal. They represent, we are told, persons in twenty of the largest towns in the kingdom "who desire to abolish Schedule D." Their proposal was defined in a resolution which is admirable for its frankness and simplicity:—"Considering that no modification of Income Tax on Trades and Professions would be acceptable, they are of opinion that the Chancellor of the Exchequer should be urged to abrogate Schedule D of the Tax." It has always been the aim of financiers to base taxation on simple principles, but a rule is here laid down which would render all others superfluous. If no modification of a Tax will render it "acceptable," that is sufficient reason for at once abrogating it. Mr. Lowe was unusually merciful in abstaining from more severe comments on a principle which would at once abrogate all taxation whatever. What is the tax which can be rendered "acceptable?" So far as we know, there is not a single tax past against which some class or other does not maintain a constant protest. The indirect imposts on cheap articles of consumption yield an immense revenue at the cost of an inappreciable burden to the consumer. Two years ago Mr. Lowe abandoned two millions of Sugar Duties, and it may be safely said that scarcely a single house-wife in the kingdom has been sensible of any material relief to her expenditure. Yet there is at this moment an active agitation to get rid of this and other kindred imposts, and it seems that nothing will be "acceptable" to the friends of the British workman which does not enable him to eat his breakfast, and, if he so please, all his meals, without contributing even a fraction of a farthing to the expenses of the Government under whose protection he earns his wages and passes his life in peace. That a plea thus expressed should have been advanced in a formal resolution sufficiently indicates the confusion of thought which characterized the Deputation; but even with such premisses the conclusion is astonishing.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer was asked, not to abolish the Income Tax, but to abrogate Schedule D. The remaining Schedules might, so far as the Deputation were concerned, be left in full force; but they were "tired of the injustice" of any tax on the profits of their trades and professions. Perhaps these gentlemen consider that those who suffer under Schedules A, B, C, and E ought to take care of themselves, and may represent in their turn that no modification will render the payment of Income Tax "acceptable" to them, and that their respective schedules should, on the same principle, be abolished. By a continuation of this process we should be brought to a complete evanescence of taxation. A motion was made, it may be remembered, last year for the appointment of a Select Committee on the Income Tax. Among the hardships then put forward was that of "Incomes derived from life annuities, where a portion of the principal as well as interest return annually consumed or included in the yearly returns as liable to Taxation." There can be no question that in the Income Tax weighs as hardly upon numbers of small annuitants as on members of professions and small traders. Another item of complaint in last Session's list was the taxation of the annual rental of House Property and Buildings, without deducting the charge of repairs. But these various grievances have all disappeared from the thoughts of the million and a quarter persons who were represented on Wednesday by the Deputation, and what they have submitted to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, they are willing to allow all the other hardships of the Income Tax to continue, provided only trades and professions are relieved. They come before him with a suggestion that he shall be left to weigh in all its burdensomeness upon four classes out of five, but that the fifth class shall be at once relieved of the charge because it is not "acceptable" to them. If such a proposal has been wrung by painful necessity from a body of inexperienced and helpless annuitants, there might have been some excuse for it; but it would have seemed inconceivable that practical men of business should deliberately come before us in such a manner with such a suggestion. Mr. Lowe was again merciful in selecting only the case of the Fundholders with which to illustrate the impossibility of what was proposed. The essential principle of the tax is, he urged, that Income shall be taxed irrespective of its source. If the attempt were once made to govern the incidence of the impost by the origin of the income, we should be at once entangled in a labyrinth of exemptions. The profits derived from money lent to the nation cannot be taxed under that name, for the Acts of Parliament under which the National Debt was raised contained an express provision that it should not be liable to any Parliamentary levy whatever. The distinction is, perhaps, "metaphysical;" but for that reason it is desirable to avoid raising it. In short, it has been shown, over and over again, that it is impracticable to find any firm footing for the principle of an income tax, and it has once and once abandoned. Sir Frederick Heygate, in some weighty observations last year, said he went into the Committee of 1861 with feelings very much the reverse of those with which he came out, and he instanced particularly what he deemed the failure of Mr. Hubbard to establish any solid distinction between incomes derived from trade and from other realized property—"there being some trades and callings which had such a character of permanency that the incomes from them could not be distinguished from the incomes derived from landed property." Mr. Lowe accordingly told the Deputation plainly that the whole Income Tax was involved in their demands, and that he could not hold out the hope of relief in any shape whatever.

Every Chancellor of the Exchequer has acknowledged that the Income Tax is, in the abstract, an objectionable impost. It is, no doubt, with great inquisitorship, and considerable injustice is inflicted under it. A great part of this injustice, however, arises, not from the nature of the tax itself, but from the evasions of those who ought to pay it. The Committee of the Inland Revenue calculated in 1870 that, if all returns of income were correctly made, a sum of no less than a million and a half would be added to the Revenue. It would be a very useful and unexceptionable work to bring in this sum, of which the Deputation complained if they would endeavour to diffuse a higher standard of honour in the professional and trading community on this point. It would be well if the Chancellor of the Exchequer would follow Mr. Lowe's example and institute incidental searchings of the tax. But, until a method is found of raising the same revenue by less objectionable means, we must put up with the disadvantages of the Tax, and make the best of them. It is, however, apparently observed that, in spite of all its inconveniences, none have derived more benefit from it than the trading and commercial classes. Without its aid it would have been impossible to bestow on them the complete freedom of trade to which they mainly owe their prosperity. It is also the duty of Ministers to meet one of the grievances alleged by the Deputation by maintaining a fair balance of taxation between direct and indirect. There is no injustice than that an artisan who receives weekly wages to the amount of £250 a year should escape taxation, while a clerk who receives £220 a year in quarterly stipends should pay 6d. in the pound Income Tax. Taxation, in short, is a difficult practical problem, in which we have no other choice than between the lesser of two evils. The Deputation appeared to think that the least evil would be one which did not affect themselves, but a Chancellor of the Exchequer must needs take a somewhat more impartial view.

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Bombay, 25th March 1872.

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